The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

False Reports of a Battle Corrected.

The General Position of Our Forces Unchanged.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HIS PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING WELL.

Interesting Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

Picket Skirmishing and Reconnoissances.

Casualities in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

Washington, Saturday, June 21—3 P. M.

Having learned that reports of an exciting character were industriouly circulated in Philadelphia and New-York, respecting affairs in front of Richmond, your correspondent called at the War Department for information, and was assured that no advices had been received, which indicate any engagement of a character beyond the daily skirmishing growing out of reconnoissances, and none announcing any change in the general position of our forces before Richmond.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following message was received at the War Department at 3¾ P. M.:

McClellan's Headquarters, June 21—2½ P. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Things are pretty quiet to-day. There is not quite as much shelling as usual.

Our preparations are progressing well.

The enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday, but did no harm. G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Rebels Becoming Civilized—Their Kindness to our Wounded—Intercourse with our Pickets—Incidents of Stuart's Raid.

Camp Before Richmond,
Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

As so much has been reported of rebel barbarity and vindictiveness, I am happy to note evidences of a better state of feeling on their part, as exhibited in the care taken of our wounded recently fallen into the enemy's hands, and the interchange of courtesies, instead of bullets, between the pickets of the two armies. There is some sharp-shooting across the lines, in which the rebels have clearly been the aggressors, but these indications of murderous propensities have been relieved by a little by-play of intercourse of a less deadly sort. Papers have passed to and fro, and other interchanges of commodities have been frequent between the troops of Gen. Smith and the Georgia regiments, under Howell Cobb, opposite them.

The rebels were especially liberal in their presents of Richmond papers of the 16th, containing an account of the really very clever dash of their cavalry on our rear. This raid, however, was more bold than profitable, the gain to the rebels being of trifling account, and our loss scarcely sufficient to be felt in the great aggregate. Jeff. Stuart, as he is familiarly called, the commander of the rebel cavalry, is a son-in-law of Gen. Cook, who commanded our cavalry. It is the general admission that Jeff. has decidedly the best of the old gentleman, who is reported to have suffered some personal loss by the dashing exploit of his enterprising scape-grace of a son-in-law. Among the articles falling into the hands of Stuart was a box of delicacies, on its way from Mrs. Cook to the General. As they continue in the family it should doubtless be considered all right, though it is, on the whole, to be regretted that the loyal member has not the benefit of them.

I heard to-day of an authentic instance in which the picket politeness, of which I have been speaking, was carried to a limit beyond what would seem creditable. An officer going out to post his pickets stumbled on a party from the other side advancing to the same ground with similar intent. Nothing disturbed, our Union soldier, with admirable *sang froid*, reserved his fire while he informed his rebel neighbor that he had already occupied the ground with his pickets, and it would hardly be advisable to post those from the opposite side so near them. The communication was received in good part, and, with an apology for the intrusion, the rebel officer retired to post his pickets at a more respectful distance from the Yankees.

With all our care it would appear that the rebel dead have not yet all been discovered and interred. Even so late as yesterday five of them were found in a side spot where they had doubtless crawled away to die. Decay has been busy with the bodies, and the shriveled carcases shaking in their clothing bore testimony to the rapidity of decomposition in this climate. A watch and money were found in the pockets of one of the men, showing that they had not before been approached. PIERREPONT.

A Series of Skirmishes—Picket Firing Renewed—Particulars of the Death of Lieut. Palmer, Aid to Gen. Sickles, &c.

Beyond Fair Oaks, Wednesday, June 18.

We have had a series of skirmishes with the rebels on the front during the past three days. Picket warfare has again become the practice on both sides, and the rebels at times show themselves in strong force, frequently driving in our pickets with loss.

On Sunday afternoon, a little before Gen. Sickles' Brigade was relieved, some firing took place on the right and left of his line. He received a message from one of his picket commanders, stating the enemy was advancing on our position. The General immediately sent out Orderlies to learn the exact nature of the enemy's attack. The Orderlies returned, but, their reports being deemed unsatisfactory, he ordered Lieut. J. L. Palmer, one of his Aids, to communicate with the commanding officers of the pickets, on the right and left, for information, and report immediately. Lieut. Palmer proceeded to carry out his instructions, and accompanied by two or three dragoons, rode up the Williamsburgh road, toward the wood. The road makes a turn a little to the left. Beyond the edge of the wood, and at the turn, a rebel force of mounted videttes discovered his approach, and were advancing down the road in his direction. It is probable Palmer was unaware of the presence of this rebel force, for he boldly took the road instead of riding through the wood.

The rebel videttes fired a volley, killing Palmer instantly, and wounding one of his dragoons. Palmer received three balls—two in the head and one through the arm. After falling, his horse came into the reserve picket line where Gen. Sickles was, riderless and covered with blood. One of the rebel's balls had passed through the fleshy part of the horse's neck. Gen. Sickles sent a force out who brought in the wounded Orderly, who stated he thought Palmer was wounded, another party was sent out in search of him, and brought in his body. The General was much affected at beholding his lifeless form. Lieut. Palmer was a great favorite among all who knew him. Young,—but 21 years of age,—of fine intellect and scholarly attainments, he had a fair future. Brilliant and dashing, he possessed in an eminent degree qualities which endeared him to his comrades. He was an only son. His parents reside in New-York.

His body was embalmed, and sent down to Savage's Station, in charge of his uncle, Mr. Martines. Gen. Sickles, his staff and a number of the officers of the brigade accompanied the remains to the railroad station.

In the skirmish where Lieut. Palmer lost his life, Capt. Mactuley, of Co. H, with nine privates, were taken prisoners by a flank movement of the rebels. The following were wounded:

Silas Gunney, Co. D, 5th Excelsior.
Frank Hughes, Co. D, 4th Excelsior.
John McNeil, Co. B, 4th Excelsior.
Richard Gilmartin, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
James Gilfeather, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Joseph A. White, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Ed. Andrews, reported killed.

The names of those taken prisoners I have not learned yet.

Our troops have received imperative orders not to fire upon the pickets unless in defence, nor upon artillery unless to repel an attack. Before we reach Richmond many lives will be sacrificed in holding in check the rebel pickets.

A deserter just come in, reports the enemy intend attacking our front to-night. He says they have 80,000 men in front of our centre.

We captured a rebel Lieutenant and six privates yesterday. M.

A Night of Quietude—The Losses in Picket Skirmishing—The Position of our Advance Beyond Fair Oaks—The Attack of the Rebels on the Fifth Cavalry, &c.

Beyond Fair Oaks, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The rebels are growing tired of assaulting our pickets. Last night was passed in quietude; scarcely a musket-shot was heard—a rather remarkable occurrence at our front.

There are no advantages to be gained by picke firing, and the rebels probably begin to think so. Since the battle of Fair Oaks, it is no exaggeration to say one thousand men have been lost on both sides by these picket skirmishes, without gaining an inch of ground. It is time we advanced beyond a wooded front. The enemy have better woodsmen for picket duty than we have, as a general thing. Our lines now penetrate a wood in advance of Casey's old position—an advance sufficient to say we have gained ground, but one I regard as useless, and an unnecessary sacrifice of life, for the reason that our pickets go half way through the wood, when the rebels hold them in check. The belt of wood is not more than five hundred yards through to the cleared fields, with a swamp on the left; and were our forces to drive the enemy ou of this wood, across the fields to the next belt, letting our pickets cover the edge of wood fronting the fields, it would be impossible for the enemy to surprise us. As it is now, they occupy a part of the same belt with ourselves, and the warfare progresses after the approved modes of deer-stalking.

We must not advance, say our own commanders, for fear of opening the ball. The time has not yet arrived. Each day the rebels grow bolder, and the inhabitants in the vicinity of our camps more impudent. When the battle is fought it will be a great relief to our troops. The delay, necessary perhaps to us, is strengthening the rebels greatly.

The rebel cavalry, of which I wrote to you about, as destroying some property in our rear, it appears, attacked the Fifth Regular Cavalry, encamped between Cole Harbor and the Old Church. Two companies were on picket at the time and two companies in camp. They drove in the picket companies, taking some prisoners, and fell upon the camp. The greatest excitement and confusion took place. The surprise was so sudden that many of those in camp were taken prisoners before they were aware of any approach of the enemy. I have no means of knowing how many we lost in killed and wounded, as very little light is thrown on the subject by those who know the particulars. Capt. Royal is badly cut up with sabre wounds. The camp of the Fifth was entirely destroyed—tents, blankets, forage, &c., and burned papers, baggage and all valuable property was taken by the rebels. There were only four companies of this regiment at camp. It was regarded as the best cavalry regiment in the service, and one raised under the immediate patronage of Jeff. Davis when he was Secretary of War. I shall try to find out all the particulars concerning their surprise by to-morrow, and forward.

Following is a list of casualties suffered by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Wyman, in a skirmish in front of our position to-day, the particulars of which there is not now time to furnish you:

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private I. Speakman.
Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.
Missing—Private James Mann.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.
Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Willis, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.
Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Garder, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Barry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahan.
Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.
Missing—Capt. Mathew Donavan, private Edward Kane.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whelan, J. Clifford, C. Stearns.
Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, P. McCarty, P. Weston, T. J. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.
Missing—Robert J. Kanna.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.
Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.
Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, privates M. Corcoran, P. Gillen, H. J. Garrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.
Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.
Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

Comparative Quiet—Close Proximity of the Pickets—Rebel Jubilation—The Rebels in Strong Force—Better Weather—Roads Improving—Burying Rebel Dead—Artillery Firing, &c.

Seven Pines, Va., Friday, June 13, 1862.

With the exception of an occasional shell from the enemy—and sometimes, as this morning, quite a succession of them—and the continual fire of the pickets in the woods, 300 yards from the camp, there is comparative quiet along the lines. But an engagement may be precipitated any moment. The pickets of the two armies are in close proximity—so near as to make amicable barter of whisky for coffee, Northern for Southern newspapers, and other articles. These little commercial exchanges, however, do not prevent the exchange of more solid and deadly articles than whisky and newspapers, in the way of Minie and round shot. Day before yesterday we could distinctly hear jubilant bells ringing in Richmond, and our camps nearest the rebel lines could catch the sound of vociferous cheering among the gray-coats, accompanied by the strains of regimental bands. There was evidently something that stirred the rebel heart to unusual joy and exultation. Whether it was in honor of the "victory" which Jeff. Davis has, with characteristic mendacity, transmuted defeat into, or because Beauregard has at last reached Richmond to participate in the coming fight, is matter of great doubt and uncertainty, though it seems most likely that the advent of the evacuating hero of Corinth was the occasion of the unusual jubilation.

The rebels are undoubtedly in strong force. The battle of May 31 and June 1, where they marched up regiment after regiment, in dense triple and quadruple lines, to be mowed down by the murderous fire of our artillery and musketry, prove that. It is thought that some portion of Beauregard's scattered forces and Jackson's men must be already added to the strong force which defends the rebel capital, making a total force in excess of our own. The enemy has also the advantage of holding the inner and smaller arc swung around the city, facilitating the rapid movement of troops and supplies. We, on our side, can show artillery and small arms of vastly superior quality, and troops which experience has taught are an overmatch for even a more numerous force of the enemy. It would be folly to venture prophecy in regard to the time of the coming battle, or to indicate any precise day on which the army is to exchange its malarious camps along the Chicahominy swamp for more comfortable quarters within the walls of Richmond. There is a unanimity of opinion among our officers that the decisive battle of the war is to be fought, and soon, and here before the gates of the rebel capital. The chances of a rebel evacuation before such a test conflict are small indeed.

The weather for the past two days has been warm and dry, and the cloudless skies give promise of its continuance. The roads, made almost impassable, even where corduroys had been constructed, by the terrible flood of the early part of the week, are now fast drying and hardening. The poor mules who have slowly and laboriously, and with many stripes and many curses, dragged the transportation wagons at the rate of a few tedious miles a day, might well appoint a day of thanksgiving for kindlier skies. Our army has been hard at work burying the dead, of which those of the enemy have far predominated. This was so eminently the case where Gen. Sumner's Division is posted, that that officer was more than half inclined to call upon the enemy to send and do the work of interring his own fallen. The General finally concluded to set the rebel prisoners within his lines at this sexton's work. From *one thousand to twelve hundred rebels* were thus interred by him alone, and Gen. Keyes informed me that he buried about an equal number. When it is considered that the enemy must have carried off large numbers of his dead, the road to Richmond being lined with carts, ambulances, carriages, omnibuses and every conceivable kind of vehicle that could be raked up in Richmond for this express purpose, and that of removing the wounded, some idea of the magnitude of the rebel loss may be obtained. The battle is still the great theme of conversation about the camp fires, much contrariety of opinion prevailing as to whom the meed of praise is most due, which is pretty good evidence that so many Generals, divisions, brigades and regiments did well that it is hard to choose between them. Foreign officers who have passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns and fought in Algiers, declare that the extent, fierceness, intensity and duration of the musketry fire was never equaled in their experience. Our men fired better than the enemy, generally taking cool aim, and doing terrible execution. The battle-field is thick with the graves of the dead, these Virginia woods are one great cemetery, where friend and foe lie side by side in the long sleep. Our dead have, in most cases, been laid in well-dug graves, at the head of each of which is placed a board, on which, in pencil, or paint, or ink, or in rude carving with jack-knife, is recorded the name, regiment, and sometimes the residence of the brave fellow who rests below. It will be a sweet satisfaction to the friends of the fallen to know that they do not lie in unmarked graves, never to be discovered to the thousands who will hereafter visit the scene of one of the most bravely and fiercely contested fights of history, and the second in magnitude during this war.

A considerable number of gentlemen have, with some difficulty, made their way as far as White House, in the search of the bodies of fallen friends and relatives. A few have been able to reach the battle-field, and to find the objects of their search. One gentleman from New-York, after no little persevering endeavor, found the body of his son, a young and gallant officer in Gen. Sumner's corps. Examining the body, he discovered only a slight flesh wound from a bullet, not sufficient to cause death, and beside this, a ghastly bayonet cut in the side, very evidently the occasion of his death. It was thought impossible that he should have received this latter and mortal wound from the enemy, and the only explanation that seemed at all probable, was the horrible one that the young officer had met his death at the hands of one of his own men. It seems that one of them had, before the battle, frequently threatened his life. Gen. Sumner will see that the matter is thoroughly investigated, and proper punishment meted out to the offender, if there be one among the men.

Some of the officers wounded in the last fight are already returning to their duties, setting an example of devotion to duty which is sadly needed in some quarters. Lieut. Burt, of Gen. Couch's staff, who started for home after the battle with a wound which threatened to be quite serious, on reaching Washington found himself so much better than he had expected, that he immediately turned back to resume his duties in the Brigade; Lieut. Storer, of Gen. Devens' staff, who accompanied that officer home, has also returned. He reports that Gen. Devens' wound, which is quite a serious one—a flesh wound in the leg, the ball having grazed the periosteum—is doing very well. Col. Briggs, of the Tenth Massachusetts, a regiment which distinguished itself so eminently in the battle as to be requested by Gen. Keyes to give a special report to him of its operations, has reached his home in Pittsfield, Mass., and is doing satisfactorily. He received a severe wound in one leg and a slight one in the other, and will hardly be able to resume his command before six weeks or two months. Capt. James Hostin, of the Thirty-sixth New-York, has gone home quite sick, hoping there to recover his health.

As I write, the sound of artillery is heard off to the right, large guns evidently making the noise.

Artillery fire, however, excites little attention, and portends no active work. It is only when sharp and extensive volleys of musketry are distinguished, that an engagement is considered likely. The enemy has been pitching shell over into and beyond our camps, but have succeeded in doing but little damage to life, two or three killed being all told. Almost every day, however, some of our pickets are wounded, and that is about all the casualties reported.

The Berdan Sharpshooters to-day crept up near to a rebel battery, which has been quite impudent of late, and picked off every one of the gunners, completely silencing the fire.

Gen. Palmer, who has commanded one of the brigades of Gen. Casey's Division, to-day takes temporary command of Gen. Devens' Brigade in Gen. Couch's Division, its own commander being disabled, and absent.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the newspaper reports of the last battle, apparently written by correspondents who relied entirely upon the reports of others for their information, themselves far distant from the field, and unfamiliar with its nature as with the disposition of troops upon it. The Times' report is universally conceded the most correct, intelligent and complete one given to the public.

F. P. C.

Another Account of the Rebel Raid—Excitement at Headquarters—Burning Baggage-wagons, Sutlers' Stores, and Capturing Prisoners.

Fair Oaks, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Our camps were somewhat startled to hear that the rebels had sent a large force in our rear on last Friday evening, to cut off retreat, and rumors flew fast of engagements taking place between them and some of our reserve corps.

I immediately posted off to headquarters; a visible commotion was manifest there. That something important had transpired during Friday night was evident, for the telegraph wires would not work—they had been cut. No particular excitement or alarm seemed to prevail, nor were any of the gentlemen at headquarters communicative on the subject—"a few rebels had made a sortie on the railroad, amounting to nothing"—this was all the information I could glean or gather.

Since then I have learned from other sources the following facts and particulars. A rebel cavalry regiment, said on good authority to have been 1,200 strong, left Richmond on the morning of Friday last, under the immediate command of Col. Fitz Hugh Lee, son of Gen. Lee, whose estate, White House, has been so sacredly guarded by our forces.

After leaving Richmond they proceeded to the extreme right of our lines, in the direction of Hanover Court-house, leaving it to their right. They came along by circuitous roads and through the woods down to a point in the rear of Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, close to a house owned by a Mr. Webb.

At Garlick's Landing, which is six miles above the White House, a depot was established for Government stores, belonging to regiments stationed on our right, owing to the distance being one-half less to their camps, from Garlick's, than from the landing at White House, and besides the roads were in good condition, during the wet weather. Several sutlers had located there, and small craft plied between the White House and the Landing, carrying goods. Garlick, the owner of the plantation, left his place when our forces came up the river. He was a very violent Secessionist, and swore vengeance upon all with Union proclivities. He is supposed to have been in the rebel cavalry. The rebels arrived in the rear of Webb's House, early in the afternoon, and from the woods reconnoitered our position. We had no force there, with the exception of a few pickets. There were forty wagons,—some say the exact number was thirty-nine—loading stores at the time. They belonged principally to Porter's Corps. Two schooners and a few tents filled with sutler's goods, located near the house, with the teamsters and sutlers, were near the Landing.

At a little after 6 P. M. an advance force of the rebels made a descent upon the unsuspecting teamsters and sutlers, firing into them as they stampeded, killing one, a Quartermaster's Sergeant in Stockton's Michigan Sixteenth, and wounding four of the teamsters. There were several taken prisoners, and three sutlers, Mr. Evelette, sutler to the New-York Seventeenth, who had upwards of $6,000 on his person, a Mr. Mann, and a Mr. Westway, who also hai large sums.

The horses and mules belonging to the wagons, as well as a number grazing at the time, were captured and driven off by a squad of the rebels, while the remaining portion of their forces built fires under the wagons to destroy them. The schooners, with the stores at the landing, hay, corn, &c., were also set on fire and consumed. Every valuable, easy to remove, was taken away by the rebels, with the horses, &c. back to Richmond, or to some place near Hanover Court-house.

The main body of the rebels then came boldly over Tunstall's Station and left about seventy-five men at the station to intercept the trains. Going to and from the White House, Tunstall's is three miles and a-half from the White House. The rest of the rebels went over the hill past the residence of Mr. Tunstall, toward the Baltimore cross-roads. It appears the rebels must have been informed the trains stop at Tunstall's to water, for they took a position just in the rear of the water-tank, behind the rising ground. A little after seven, the train from Savage Station appeared in sight, running at a slow speed. The engineer states his suspicions were aroused by not seeing any one at the dépôt; usually there had been quite a crowd of soldiers standing around when trains came in. As the train came along and passed the water-tank the rebels poured in a volley from their carbines. Some of the soldiers on the platform cars cried out at that moment, "My God, I'm shot," a number jumped off at the same time. Among the latter was Col. Hall, of the Second Excelsior Regiment. The engineer put on all steam and run on past the station to the White House, receiving the rebels' fire—three distinct volleys. Two were killed and about twenty wounded. Two or three who jumped off are supposed to be safe; the balance were taken prisoners, Col. Hall being among the number. They were quite bitter in their invectives to the Colonel. One of their officers approached him in a menacing tone, saying, "God d—n you, Sir! how dare you come here to fight gentlemen?" The Colonel replied, "I am your prisoner, and I hope you will treat me as kindly as we do yours." They then desired him to go in front of their force. He said he could not walk as he was sick. They then held a consultation relative to his disposition, and concluded to mount him; but just as they were making their preparations the alarm was sounded that our forces were coming up the road in pursuit. In the confusion which ensued Col. Hall managed to elude their vigilance and hid himself behind a tree, and in a few moments they galloped off over the hill in the direction of the Baltimore Cross Roads.

At the Baltimore store they took possession of our hospital, filled with sick soldiers. On being informed there were no well soldiers in the place, they said, "We don't want sick ones; but we want all the quinine you've got;" which was given to them. They also took the stores belonging to two sutlers, as well as the sutlers themselves, and took up their line of march, it is supposed, over Long Bridge.

Our troops were sent out from every camp, but did not succeed in capturing any of the rebels. A Mr. Harrison was arrested. It is said he had documents about him proving his connection with the band.

How they could have come from the right, passed through the heart of our lines, and escaped by our left, is something no one seems able to comprehend. That they have been guided and assisted by the numerous Secessionists whom the Government allow to reside quietly on their farms, there can be no doubt.

The White House and Cumberland dealers and venders in sutlers' goods were very much alarmed for the safety of their property. Vessels were engaged to load up at a moment's notice, but the excitement has quieted down, and the advent of the daring rebels is almost forgotten, save by the poor unfortunates wounded by the sally. M.

ORDERS BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

NO MARAUDING.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Camp near New-Bridge, Va., June 9, 1862.

1. In order to prevent marauding, and the ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the country, by soldiers and followers of the army, straggling or going to the rear singly or in small parties not under proper control, it is directed that, until further orders, all soldiers belonging to this army, whose terms of enlistment may expire from and after this date, or who are to be discharged the service from whatever cause; all teamsters or other civil employés of the United States Government, and all servants in the employ of officers, remain with the division to which they belong, or with which they may be employed, until they can be collected into parties of sufficient size to justify their being sent to the rear under charge of a Division Provost Guard.

2. In discharging soldiers from hospitals, the surgeons in charge will be particularly careful to give them the proper passes, when sent to join their regiments. The passes will give their names, companies, regiments, divisions and corps, and if possible their stations.

3. At all general hospitals the convalescents of each division will be detained until a party of sufficient number can be formed to be sent, under charge of a commissioned officer, if possible; if not, then under an energetic non-commissioned officer, to the command to which they belong.

4. The attention of Corps and Division Commanders is called to paragraph 9, General Orders No. 60, of Feb. 21, 1862, from these headquarters, the requirements of which, in the late battle, were not observed in a single instance. The paragraph is republished, with directions for strict compliance with its provisions hereafter:

"All prisoners captured from the enemy will be turned over to the Provost-Marshal of Division, who will send them, at the earliest practicable moment, with complete descriptive lists and information as to where, when and how they were captured to the Provost-Marshal-General."

By command of
MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN.
S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERCY TO BEASTS.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 12, 1862.

1. All fast riding or driving of public horses and mules is positively prohibited, unless in case of necessity. Trains will not move faster than a walk, except under written orders to the officer or wagonmaster in charge. Officers sending mounted messengers with dispatches, which are to be carried at a faster pace than a walk, will indicate on the envelope the gate the messenger is to take, whether a trot or a gallop. The same directions may be indicated by the seals of the envelope—one seal for the walk, two for the trot, and three for the gallop. Officers will be held responsible for the instructions they give to mounted orderlies or trains with regard to their gait.

All Provost Marshals and Provost Guards are specially charged with the enforcement of this order.

2. The present camp of these headquarters will be known as Camp Lincoln.

By command of Major-Gen. McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH

Gen. Halleck's Army Returning from the Pursuit of Beauregard.

The Rebel Army at Okolona 80,000 Strong.

20,000 Rebels at Chattanooga, and 15,000 at Fulton.

Corinth, Thursday, June 19.

The telegraph wires to the North were prostrated in the early part of the week, by heavy winds.

Our army has retured from Booneville, and now occupies a more northern position.

Gen. Beauregard's army, at last accounts, was at Okolona, 80,000 strong.

Twenty thousand men, under Gen. Kirby Smith, are at Chattanooga.

Fifteen thousand men, under Gen. Price, are at Fulton; and Gen. Van Dorn, with a small force of cavalry, is at Granada.

Gen. Pope has gone North on furlough.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order eastward to Tuscumbia, and westward to Cypress Creek, forty miles from here.

The Mobile and Ohio road is in running order north to Jackson, Tenn., and railroad communication is open with Grand Junction, *viâ* Jackson. The road west from the Junction is reported badly damaged.

All the railroad telegraphs are in good condition.

Maj.-Gen. Ord, and Brigadiers Sullivan and Hamilton have arrived.

There is considerable Union sentiment in Western Tennessee, particularly in Bolivar and Jackson.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT.

Preparations to Attack Mobile.

Gen. Brannan's Force Ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander Woodhull, arrived, yesterday, from ports on the Southern coast, bringing the following dates: From Matagorda Bay, June 2, New-Orleans, 5th; Mobile Bar, 7th; Pensacola, 8th; Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and St. Marks, 9th; Key West, 14th; Port Royal, 18th, and Fortress Monroe, 20th.

She brings a large mail from the squadron, and 67 sick and wouned from the blockading fleet of the various ports, principally those from New-Orleans, who were wounded in capturing the forts below that place.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Matagorda Bay. The mortarboats were preparing to take the forts at Mobile. At Cedar Keys all was quiet. Gen. Brannan, with his entire force, had been ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The *Connecticut* did not communicate with Hilton Head in consequence of a gale at the time.

From Savannah and Charleston she did not learn any news of importance.

The United States ship *Vincennes* was at Pensacola, all well, Gen. Arnold still remaining at that place.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Connecticut*:

Maxwell Woodhull, Commander; M. Lee, Executive Officer; S. D. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon; G. E. Hull, C. P. Lenneken, P. W. Ames, Acting Masters; J. McCousland, Engineer; A. Marsh, Captain's Clerk; Mead, Jones, Daly and P. C. Mead, Acting Masters.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Boston, Saturday, June 21.

The ship *North America*, from New-Orleans, is below.

The Funeral of Capt. McMahon.

The remains of Capt. Michael McMahon, of the New-York Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Regiment, have reached this City in charge of his brother, who, when hearing of the death of the Captain, proceeded to Hanover, where the body was temporarily interred, and obtaining it, conveyed it home to his bereaved and sorrowing family.

Capt. McMahon entered the volunteer army immediately after the battle of Fort Sumter, and being a young man of spirit and energy, soon raised a company and attached himself to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, then commanded by Col. Kerrigan. At the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., his regiment led the advance, and being on the right, his company was exposed to the full fire of the enemy. In the engagement he received two wounds, the last of which proved fatal, and he fell, mourned by his whole regiment.

The funeral takes place to-day and his remains will be escorted to their last resting-place by a company of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, and will be followed, no doubt, by a large concourse of friends.

A FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

Progress of the Expedition up the White River.

Two Rebel Batteries Found at St. Charles.

An Engagement Lasting One Hour and a Half.

Gallant Charge Upon the Batteries by the Indianians Under Col. Fitch.

The Rebels Driven Out and All Their Guns Captured.

A Rebel Shot in the Steam Draw of the Gunboat Mound City.

A Number of Our Men Killed and Disabled.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, June 19.

An expedition composed of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Mound City*, accompanied by transports carrying the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, under Gen. Fitch, was sent from here some days since for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the White River.

On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the *Mound City*, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Knox.

Capt. Kelty, Flag-Officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Col. Fitch's loss is small.

Gen. Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

THE REPORT OF COL. FITCH.

Washington, Saturday, June 21.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

St. Charles, White River, Ark.,
Tuesday, June 17, *viâ* Cairo, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On arriving eight miles below here, last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here, supported by a force (number unknown) of infantry. A combined attack was made at 7 A. M., to-day. The regiment under my command (Forty-sixth Indiana,) landed two and a-half miles below the battery and skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets. The gunboats then moved up, and opened on their batteries. A rifled shot from one of the batteries penetrated the steam draw of the *Mound City*, disabling, by sealding, most of her crew. Apprehensive that some similar accident might happen to the other gunboats, and hence leave my small force without their support, I signaled the gunboats to cease firing, and we would storm the battery. They ceased at exactly the right moment, and my men carried the battery gallantly. The infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners shot at their posts, their commanding officer, Frye, (formerly of the United States Navy,) wounded and captured, together with eight brass and iron guns and ammunition. The enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead, and other dead and wounded are being brought in. The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the escaping steam on the *Mound City*. She will probably be repaired, and ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow. A full report will be made as early as possible.

Very respectfully, G. N. FITCH,
Col. Comd'g. Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DAVIS.

Washington, Saturday, June 21.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Navy Department:

U. S. Flag Steamer Benton,
Memphis, June 19, *viâ* Cairo, June 21.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The gunboat *Conestoga*, returning from the White River, reports the capture of two batteries, mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth. The attack was commenced by Capt. Kelty in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery. The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. G. N. Fitch, at the head of the Forty-sixth Indiana volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam-draw of the *Mound City*, by which the greater part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded. I write by to-day's mail.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

From Mayaguez.

From Mayaguez, P. R., we have dates to the evening of June 4, per schooner *Globe*, Capt. Ames.

Many English vessels were in port waiting cargo for Europe. Freights were considerably lower; sugar and molasses very scarce, and prices high. The crop will be soon over. There is no political news. The new Captain-General has done nothing so far; he is in favor of establishing a bank of discount, but there are serious difficulties in the way.

The Transport Belvidere.

Quarantine, Friday, June 20.

The U. S. steamer *Belvidere* is coming to in Quarantine, bound in, having been in collision with something.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A Summary of Gen. Kearney's Report.

We are permitted to publish from a private correspondence, the following, which is, substantially, Gen. Kearney's official report of the battle of Fair Oaks:

On the 31st ult., at 3 P. M., I received an order to send a brigade of my division by the railroad to support Keyes' corps, said to be severely engaged.

Birney's Brigade was designated, and getting most promptly under arms, advanced accordingly.

Capt. Hunt, aid to Gen. Heintzelman, arriving from the field, made me aware of the discomfiture of most of Casey's entire Division. The retiring wagons, and a dense stream of disorganized fugitives, arrived nearly simultaneously. As a precaution, I ordered some picked Michigan marksmen and a regiment to proceed and occupy the dense woods bordering on the left of our position, to take in flank any pursuers. I, however, soon received Gen. Heintzelman's directions to order forward by the Williamsburgh road the remaining brigade, and to retrieve the position the enemy had driven us from. I put myself at the head of the advanced regiment, and set forward without delay. I also sent written orders for Jameson's Brigade, camped at our *tête-de-pont*, near Bottom's Bridge, (three miles in rear,) to come up without delay. This order met with Gen. Heintzelman's approval. On arriving at the field of battle, we found certain zig-zag rifle-pits sheltering crowds of men, and the enemy firing from abbatis and timber in their front. Gen. Casey remarked to me on coming up, "If you will regain our late camp, the day will still be ours." I had but the Third Michigan up, but they moved forward with alacrity, dashing into the felled timber, and commenced a desperate, but determined contest, heedless of the shell and ball which rained upon them. This regiment, the only one of Berry's Brigade not engaged at Williamsburgh, at the price of a severe loss has nearly outvied all competitors. Its work this day was complete. This regiment lost 10 officers and 156 men. One company of 50 picked marksmen lost its Captain, killed, its Lieutenant, wounded, and 26 men. I take pleasure in particularizing Col. S. G. Champlin, wounded; Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevens, Maj. Pierce, and Capts. J. C. Smith and E. S. Pierce, and Lieut. G. E. Judd.

The next regiment that came up, the Fifth Michigan, again won laurels as fresh as those due them for Williamsburgh. Its loss then was 144. Its loss this day was six officers and 153 men. Its noble officers did their duty. I directed Gen. Berry with this regiment to turn the slashing, and, fighting, gain the open ground on the enemy's right flank. This was perfectly accomplished. The Thirty-seventh New-York was arranged in column to support the attack. Its services in the sequel proved invaluable. In the meanwhile my remaining brigade, the One Hundred and Fifth and Sixty-third Pennsylvanians, came up under Gen. Jameson; the other two regiments having been diverted, one to Birney and one to Peck. It is believed that they did well, and most probably urgent reasons existed, but I respectfully submit that it is to the disadvantage of a constituted command to take men from their habitual leaders, and not to be anticipated, that a brave though weak division can accomplish the same results, with its regiments thus allotted out to those whom they neither know nor have fought under—at the same time that it diminishes the full legitimate sphere of the Commander of the division. Of these regiments, the One Hundred and Fifth was placed in the slashings now vacated by the oblique advance of the Third Michigan, whilst eight companies of the Sixty-third Pennsylvanians, led by Lieut.-Col. Morgan, and most spiritedly headed by Gen. Jameson, aided by his daring Chief of Staff, Capt. Potter, were pushed through the abbatis, (the portions never until now occupied by us,) and nobly repelled a strong body of the enemy, who, though in a strong line and coming up rapidly and in order, just failed to reach, to support this position in time, but who, nothing daunted, and with a courage worthy a united cause, halted in battle array, and poured in a constant, heavy roll of musketry fire. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania lost 11 officers and 245 men. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania lost 8 officers and 140 men.

This was, perhaps, near 6 o'clock, when our centre and right, defended by troops of the other divisions, with all their willingness, could no longer resist the enemy's right central flank attacks, pushed on with determined discipline, and with the impulsion of numerous concentrated masses. Once broken, our troops fled incontinently, and a dense body of the enemy pursuing rapidly, yet in order, occupied the Williamsburgh road, the entire open ground, and penetrating deep into the woods on either side, soon interposed between my division and my line of retreat. It was on this occasion that, seeing myself cut off, and relying on the high discipline and determined valor of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, I faced them to the rear against the enemy and held the ground, although so critically placed, and despite the masses that gathered on and had passed us, checked the enemy in his intent of cutting us off against the White Oak Swamp. This enabled the advanced regiments, averted by orders, and this contest in their rear, to return from their hitherto victorious career, and to retire by a remaining wood path, known to our scouts, (the saw-mill road,) until they once more arrived at and remanned the impregnable position we had left at noon at our own fortified division camp. The loss of the Thirty-seventh New-York is severe, viz.: 7 officers and 80 men. At Williamsburgh its loss was 95. It there formed our extreme left. Col. Hayman, its Colonel, has ever been most distinguished. He revived this day his reputation gained in Mexico. Adjutant James Henry, Capt. James O'Brien, and Lieuts. W. C. Green and P. J. Smith, were particularly distinguished for courage and activity.

The detached brigade under Birney had been ordered to support by the railroad side, not to attack. It accomplished this successfully, for I understand that it enabled Gen. Couch, who had been cut off with a brigade, to form the junction with the army. The Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (Jameson's brigade) having been on fatigue were ordered to report to Gen. Birney, and was seriously engaged. Its loss was 5 officers and 97 men. This brigade, on the following day, having been kept out in advance of the Division camps, performed, under Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, a brilliant charge. The loss of the brigade has been 7 officers and 183 men. I refer you to Col. Ward's report.

The Second Michigan Volunteers, Col. Poe, and two companies of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been on distant pickets, were late to join in the battle, but arrived most opportunely to resist the advanced pursuers of the enemy near our intrenched camp, and aided in giving me time to organize its defence. Its loss was 2 officers and 53 men.

The Eighty-seventh New-York Volunteers was detached with Gen. Peck. I refer you to him for favorable notice. Its loss was 6 officers and 75 men.

It is, perhaps, within the limits of my report to mention Gen. Peck, most distinguished and wounded in Mexico. On the discomfiture of the right and centre, he rallied near the saw-mill several hundred of the fugitives, and was coming with them from there again to the field, when I directed them to anticipate the enemy, and man the retrenched camp. In doing this I particularize a noble regiment, the First Long Island Legion, under Col. Adams.

I have again to dwell on the exemplary conduct of the brilliant officers of the staff. Capt. Potter, Gen. Jameson's A. A. G., who had already attracted notice at Williamsburgh, was here as conspicuously gallant as extremely useful. I have to regret the loss of Capt. Smith, A. A. G. of Gen. Berry's staff, the premature fate of one whose gallantry at Williamsburgh made me anticipate a carrer which he fulfilled again in this action. My acting aid, Lieut. Mallon, rendered me great service, and was wounded. My aid, Capt. Sturges, was left to conduct Gen. Birney. Capt. Moore was sent after my artillery and was as usual active.

I have again to regret that the unequalled batteries, Thompson's, (Second United States Artillery,) Randolp's and Beam's were not employed, from there being other batteries substituted.

In finishing this report I trust that you will bring to the attention of the General-in-chief that, masters of the lost camp, and victorious and in full career, the fate of the centre decided our own, and that the regiments were suddenly stopped by orders dispatched to them, and by hearing the fire of their support, the Thirty-seventh New-York, in rear of their entire line. But undismayed and in good order they effected their retreat.

I have also to call to your attention that the loss of my regiments, only 5,000 fighting men all told, have again, within a very short period, paid the penalty of daring and success, by the marked and severe loss of near 1,300 men. I have again to bring to notice, for conspicuous good conduct, Gens. Jameson, and Berry and Birney, (Second Brigade.) The latter acted in an independent command. The two former led in person the advance of their men.

Among numerous prisoners taken was Col. Bratton, Sixth South Carolina Volunteers, taken by Col. Walker, Fourth Maine. The losses of the enemy were even vastly severer than our own, and in places the slain were piled in confused masses.

I add, in conclusion, that the enemy's success in the afternoon did not prevent me that very night from pushing forward Major Dillman and 200 Michigan marksmen to the saw-mill, (one mile in advance,) whence he boldly threw out reconnoissances, in the vicinity and to the left of the late battle-ground.

Letter from Brig.-Gen. I. B. Richardson.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following interesting letter:

Camp at the Fair Oaks Station, Va., }
Five Miles from Richmond, }
June 4, 1862.

Dear Sir: Wishing to give you some particulars of the hard-fought battle, in which the whole of my division was engaged on the first of this month, I have to state beforehand that I cannot just now give a detailed account of the action at this time, as we are still in front of the enemy, and may be attacked at any time, which is not conducive to a perfect history. This point is on the railroad leading from our base of supplies to Richmond, and, of course, is a strategetic point, and, therefore necessary to be defended at whatever cost, as the means of feeding this army. An intrenched camp, consisting of an advanced lunette and an abattis supporting it, was found a quarter of a mile in advance of this station, and in it was placed Casey's Division of infantry, with some 20 pieces artillery, and Gonch's Division in rear of him for support.

Further down the railroad was the corps of Heintzelman, the next nearest support was the corps of Sumner, consisting of Sedgwick's and my own division, which had not yet crossed the Chickahominy, and were from six to seven miles distant. The corps of Fitz John Porter and Franklin were opposite New-Bridge, several miles further up, and had not crossed. This being our situation on the 31st of May, 1862. Along toward the middle of the day the enemy, preceded by a column of 35,000 of the best troops, with the dashing corps of G. W. Smith and Longstreet at its head, commenced a furious assault upon the most salient point of our whole line, viz., the redoubt and intrenched camp of Casey's division. It was, perhaps, the most perfect surprise which ever happened on the continent, and the column moving forward without warning, brushed away the division of Casey like chaff, without waiting even to throw out skirmishers in front and on the flank of the column. I don't care to know anything of this most disgraceful rout. Suffice it to say they not only ran then, but have not since been heard from, and have abandoned their whole camp, wagon, teams and seven pieces of artillery. The division of Couch, in the meantime, formed at this station in order of battle, and had hardly done so when the head of their column appeared in his front also. That division stood manfully up to their work. In the meantime a dispatch from Gen. McClellan at New-Bridge, glanced on the wires, ordering up Sumner's Corps in urgent haste. Sedgwick took the advance, and crossing the river, came into action. One and a half hours before sunset, just as Couch's Division was having their left turned, the enemy penetrated between him and the corps of Heintzelman two miles from him on the railroad. Half an hour more would have cut our column in two, which would have insured the total defeat of our army. The danger was imminent, and the division of Sedgwick, advancing at quick time, came up at this critical period, and formed in line of battle in the edge of the wood at the skirt of of the large open field at this point—commencing a fire of canister shot upon the head of the column from his 24 pieces, which staggered it, and the division then moving down in line of battle, completely swept the field, recovering thus much of our lost ground. It was now night. My division came up on the left of Sedgwick, connecting with Birney's Brigade of Heintzelman's corps on my left; thus our line was made secure for the night.

Sunday, June 1.—The army had lain on their arms all night in our front, the Fifth Texas, Second Mississippi and Second Texas regiments bivouacking within half musket shot of my front and picket within speaking distance. Every one knew that the struggle would recommence in the morning, and our whole line "stood to arms." At 3 o'clock in the morning, before light, the enemy drew in all his pickets. The line of railroad is bordered by woods on both sides, except a few open spaces; there was a large field of a mile in extent on my right front, and at that point I posted a battery of 10-pound Parrott rifle-guns, directed by Capt. Hazard, Fourth Artillery. I also posted the brigade of Gen. French and one regiment of Howard's Brigade in my front line. The remaining three regiments of Howard's Brigade formed a second line, and Gen. Meagher's Brigade, with remaining eighteen pieces of artillery, in third line. The early part of the morning passed away; the enemy made his first appearance on the other side of the large field, his skirmishers forming in line across it and advancing. A large body of cavalry was seen in the woods on the other side, drawn up in column as if to head a mass of infantry in column of attack for the assault. This soon drew the fire of our Parrott guns; the line of skirmishers fell back before it; the cavalry broke, and this, which no doubt was intended as the real attack, failed at once, and the head of the column turned down the railroad toward my left. My division, occupying the centre of our whole line of battle, now appeared to be the object of attack, to follow the favorite plan of yesterday. It was now 6½ o'clock in the morning. All at once the enemy came upon us in full force on the railroad, which, on my left flank, was crossed by two common wood roads, along which they pushed columns of attack in mass, supported on both flanks by battalions of infantry deployed in line of battle.

Gens. French and Howard now opened upon them a steady and well-directed fire from their brigades within half musket shot. I immediately communicated with those officers my willing intention to furnish them reinforcements as soon as needed. After a close fire of one and a half hours, without any regiment giving ground on our part, the head of the enemy's column broke their line of battle, wavered, and the rout became general for the time. I had thrown in, in the meantime, the two reserve regiments of Howard, to replace those regiments of the front line who had expended all their cartridges, the relieved regiments coming out and filling their boxes again—sixty rounds had now been fired per man, and the battle was supposed to be ended. Hardly was this effected, when the enemy's column, being reinforced by the reserve, gave a general shout, and again advanced to the attack. This time I threw into action in support the Irish regiments of Gen. Meagher's Brigade, reserving some of the first which had been much shattered in the early part of this conflict, and our steady fire was continued about one hour more, until the enemy again fell back.

Their retreat this time was more precipitate than before, and three of the Parrott guns, which I had just placed in a new position, now opened their fire and did what they could to hurry up the retreat. The enemy did not see fit to renew the attack, and from the account given by prisoners and deserters, they must have been badly beaten. Generals Howard and French could not have been excelled in their dispositions of the different forces under their command, the direction of their fire, and in the moral effect they produced upon their men, and resolute demeanor in cheering and urging them on. The former lost his arm, had two of his staff wounded, and the latter his Adjutant-General wounded. The Staffs of all the General officers behaved well, but I would particularly mention the conduct and coolness of Capt. Fiske, Lieut. Plumer and Lieut. French, of Gen. French's staff; also of Capt. Sewall, Lieuts. Howard, Scott and Miles, of Gen. Howard's staff. Capts. Hazard and Pettit, of the Artillery, also deserve particular mention for the commendable manner in which they served the artillery. Of my own staff, I would also speak in the highest terms, both for coolness under fire and for promptitude and conciseness in delivering my orders on the field. My Adjutant-General, Capt. Nowell; my two aids, Lieuts. Draper and Hurlbut, Capt. McMahon and Lieut. Miller, volunteer aids, and Capt. Fuller, Division Commissary, who volunteered his services on this occasion, all did able and efficient service.

For myself I claim no other consideration than that of throwing in the reserve regiments at the right time and in the proper place. My force brought into action amounted to 7,000 men. I lost 900 in killed and wounded. The enemy had 50,000. Every mounted officer in the division, who took his horse into the woods, had him shot under him. A singular circumstance occurred in this battle, which deserves particular mention. The first regiment of the enemy which came into action wore blue clothing like our men, and as they came into action opposite the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Miller, they said, "Do not fire, we are Owen's men." Owen's Regiment is one of Birney's Brigade on my left.

Col. Miller had his regiment at an aim, and now recovered arms. The enemy instantly poured in a deadly volley, by which Miller was killed. The left wing of the Eighty-first poured in their fire, by which that regiment fell in piles. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant all fell; the balance of the regiment fell and broke. Yours, truly,

(Signed) I. B. RICHARDSON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Div.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Jameson.

The Philadelphia *Press* is permitted to make this extract from a letter addressed by Gen. Jameson to Dr. Puleston, Military Agent of the State of Pennsylvania at Washington:

Headquarters First Brigade, Kearney's Division, }
Near Fair Oaks Station, Va., June 9, 1862. }

I cannot refrain from expressing to you the pride I feel in the heroic conduct of the Pennsylvania troops in my brigade in the engagement of the 31st ult. They more than realized my fondest anticipations. They were in the thickest of the fight, and never once faltered, and only retired from the field when ordered, and after they had been almost entirely cut off—a portion of them being far in advance of the main body of our forces. Their losses have been very severe indeed. But they have the proud satisfaction of having done honor to the old Keystone State on that hard contested field. Maj. Culp, of the Fifty-seventh, was killed in the early part of the engagement. Col. Campbell was severely wounded soon after; still the regiment stood firm till ordered to fall back.

Lieut.-Col. Morgan, of the Sixty-third, in command of eight companies of that regiment, did very signal service in the abattis on the left of the Richmond road, driving a very superior force of the enemy nearly back to where Casey's rout commenced. He was severely wounded in the hips.

Col. Hays had been sent from camp by me a few minutes before I received the order to advance at double-quick, and I could not get word to him in time to enable him to join his regiment before it went into action; but he did good service with two companies of it which had been on fatigue duty, and a small force which he succeeded in rallying as they were retreating from the field, aiding very materially in checking the advancing columns of the enemy. I had disposed of all my command at different points, with the exception of three hundred and forty-eight (348) men of the One Hundred and Fifth P. V., under Col. A. A. McKnight.

At the point where the attack was made upon Casey there are quite a number of open fields. In the rear of Casey's camps there was a narrow skirting of woods, some 10 or 12 rods in width, extending across these fields, and connecting with the forests on either side. These trees had all been cut down, forming a kind of abattis. Col. McKnight's command was standing just in the skirt of the woods to the left of the Richmond road, just in the rear of the abattis, from 20 to 30 rods from the road. Gen. Kearney was with me. We then perceived quite a heavy force coming down the Richmond road (since ascertained to be the Sixth South Carolina and Palmetto Sharpshooters.)

All our men had fled from the abattis in the vicinity of the Richmond road; our only alternative was to make the best stand possible with the handful of men under Col. McKnight.

We led them across the open field, and up the Richmond road into the abattis, at double-quick, under a most terrific fire, deploying one-half on either side of the road.

For more than 1½ hours, this small force held every inch of ground, and gradually gained on the enemy; during the whole time exposed to the fire of the enemy in front, and a galling fire on their right flank. Most of that time I was there with them, accompanied by my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt Potter, urging them on. Never did men fight more desperately than they did. God grant I may never be so situated again. At last the enemy broke and ran, and McKnight pursued them through Casey's old camp.

During the time McKnight was holding the Richmond road, our line had been gradually giving way, about a quarter of a mile to his right. Just as McKnight succeeded in routing the force in his front, our line gave way entirely at the point above indicated, and the rebel force came pouring into the Richmond road directly in his rear; and while the gallant McKnight was pursuing the South Carolina chivalry towards Richmond, the rebel forces directly in his rear were pursuing a portion of our forces toward the Chickahominy.

I then received orders to withdraw my men, if possible. With great difficulty, they succeeded in filing off to the left in the woods toward the White Oak swamp, retreating along the edge of the swamp, back to our second line of defences.

No other evidence of the valor displayed by this heroic little band is necessary than a list of the killed and wounded. Every eighth man of their number has since been buried on the field where they fought, and just one-half their number either killed or wounded. Of the eighteen commissioned officers engaged thirteen were killed or wounded.

Gen. Kearney's horse and mine were both killed, mine receiving three bullets before he fell.

A parallel to this fighting does not exist in the two days' battle, nor will it exist during this war.

There were only 1,500 of my brigade in the action; of that number 430 were either killed or wounded.

Gen. Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. McClellan's corrected telegram of June 1, informs Secretary Stanton that "Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. * * * But Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. * * * With the exception of Casey's Division, the men behaved splendidly."

Although Gen. McClellan did not intend the foregoing assertions to be untrue, I will not hesitate to solemnly affirm that they are so.

Gen. McClellan was not present on the 31st of May, 1862, at the sanguinary battle near the "Seven Pines," on the road to Richmond.

He obtained his information from those among whom Gen. Casey is not to be reckoned.

Had it not been for the heroic stand made by Casey's division on their bloody battle-ground, the left wing of the Army of the Potomac would probably have received an ominous defeat. Casey's spirited reconnoissances had given the lead to his division, which on the 26th May encamped at the "Seven Pines," on the road to Richmond.

This position Gen. Casey at once fortified. On the 29th May, in accordance with an order, Gen. Casey encamped in a clearing about three-quarters of a mile nearer Richmond. He made this change in accordance with an order contrary to his military judgment, which pronounced the position, unless previously fortified, too much exposed and too far advanced for a camp. With a large force he immediately began protecting his camp by a hexagonal redoubt, rifle pits and abattis, which were all partially unfinished when the action of the 31st commenced. His pickets were about a mile from his camp. They could not be pushed further without bringing on a general action. They were in sight of the rebel pickets, who were defended by rifle pits and one piece of artillery. On the 29th and 30th May the enemy attacked Casey's pickets. On each occasion the enemy was driven back with loss. All the night of the 30th May the cars were heard running on the Richmond end of the road. On the morning of the 31st, the day of the battle, Casey's pickets made prisoner an aid of Gen. Johnson. These incidents led Gen. Casey to exercise the utmost vigilance. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Casey was notified that the enemy was advancing in force. He forthwith made every preparation to repel an attack. Some time previous to the battle, the General had, with scientific accuracy, posted his four batteries (22 pieces) and twelve of his thirteen regiments, to resist the enemy. It has been incorrectly reported that Gen. Casey was surprised. On the contrary, during the ample time afforded him, he made all necessary dispositions. Casey's thirteenth regiment was already posted as a support to his pickets. The enemy, in great force, attacked Casey's centre and wings simultaneously. With his first line Gen. Casey gallantly fought the enemy—once, by a spirited bayonet charge, driving back the foe in front and rescuing three pieces of our artillery. Finally, Casey was flanked by the overwhelming numbers of the foe, when he retired to his second line of defence. Here he prolonged the contest until his rifle-pits were completely enfiladed—until he was again flanked, and in imminent danger of being surrounded. To have remained five minutes longer in the position would only have annihilated the division; it would not have saved the day. Then, and not till then, did Casey's Division retire to Couch's line of defence. Thus, after a desperate resistance of about three hours, without being assisted by a single man as reinforcement until the day was lost, did Casey's little band of less than 5,000 resist 40,000 rebels, the flower of the Southern army. The second line of defence was stronger than the first. Its abattis was close in front of its rifle-pits. It was defended by Couch's comparatively veteran division, reinforced by most of Heintzelman's corps, which includes Kearney's Division. Now, mark the sequel. Couch's Division, and "Heintzelman and Kearney," who "most gallantly" "brought up their troops," did *not* "check" the enemy. On the contrary, in a time much shorter than Casey's Division held its position, these troops retired before the enemy, abandoning the second line of defence. Shortly after sundown, all our troops, by order of Gen. Heintzelman, retired to the third line of defence, leaving the enemy for thirty (30) hours in possession of the battle-field. On the 1st of June the enemy threatened our third line of defence, and was driven back to within one half mile of the battle-field by Gen. Sickles. But the enemy remained on the battle-field proper until the 2d of June, at 3 A. M. He then buried part of his dead, and threw up fresh intrenchments. He finally *evacuated* the battle-field. He was not driven from it at the point of anybody's bayonet. On the 6th of June our pickets did not extend so far as did Casey's on the 31st of May. So much for the boasted advance! To recapitulate: Casey's small Division (less than 5,000 men) of raw troops, in an exposed position, did not "give way," for it held its position for three (3) hours. Had it "given way," it is but reasonable to infer that the troops in the rear would have crowded upon each other, and that some serious disaster would have ensued. At all events, nothing in the conduct of those troops on that day would lead an impartial observer to a different conclusion. The division did not give way "discreditably," since it left on the field in killed, wounded and missing, a third of its little number. The dead rebels which strewed Casey's battle-field only, with small exception, were silent but eloquent witnesses of the honorable resistance of his division. Casey's men may not have fought "splendidly," but the foe concedes they fought "desperately," and "stubbornly contested every inch of ground." The division did its duty, and more than its duty. It deserved praise from the General Commanding—but its friends say they will be satisfied if it gets simple justice.

OBSERVER.

Before Richmond, Friday, June 13.

Battle of Fair Oaks not a Surprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it has been frequently alleged that the battle of Fair Oaks was a surprise on our part, and that the troops of Gen. Casey's Division acted cowardly, and as frequently denied by your corespondents, the following testimony of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Medical Director of Gen. Keyes' Division, will be read with interest. He says, under date of June 7, "we were not taken by surprise, on Saturday. I was with Gen. Keyes, in front, when the battle commenced. He was then, and had been for an hour or two before, disposing his troops for an attack. I saw the first discharge of musketry from the enemy, so near that the balls flew over and around us. Our force was too small for the position, and we gave way slowly and reluctantly to an overwhelming force. The men never ran, but filed slowly past me, to the rear, as their regiments became broken, their officers being generally either killed or wounded. Three or four times Gen. Keyes rallied them and brought them into line, but we had no supports, and were compelled to fall back to our second line of rifle-pits. They were raw troops, and more than twice decimated by disease, yet veterans would scarcely have done better. The dead and wounded of the enemy mingled with our own dead and wounded, as found the next day, after the enemy were driven back, furnish ample evidence of the stubbornness with which our men contested the ground. Gen. Hooker says his division alone buried 1,100 rebel dead, left on the field."

S. S.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Friday, June 9.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

Many marvelous events are related, but often upon more or less doubtful authority, and not unfrequently contradicted by more reliable persons; so that much that may gain currency must be taken *cum grano salis*. All agree, however, that the famous Ashby, Captain of Cavalry, is killed. It was reported yesterday that the rebel Jackson was certainly wounded. To-day, it is said he is not wounded, but that Gen. Stuart, his second in command, is wounded.

It was yesterday reported that Col. Wutchell, of the Eighth New-York, was wounded. To-day it is said he is well enough, but that he was thrown to the ground, his horse having stumbled and fallen with him.

I hear it is reported this morning by Gen. Blenker, who passed over the field occupied by the rebels during the fight of yesterday, that no less than 400 dead rebels were left on one field. They were removed from where they had fallen, about half a mile, and piled in heaps, for want of time to bury them, and a white flag placed over them.

This statement has been discredited by some; but, after considerable pains taken to learn the truth, I am satisfied it is correct. A reliable man counted 186 in one pile, and another was still larger.

A number of companies of secesh, from Louisiana and Georgia regiments, were led forward to storm Capt. Widrich's battery of artillery. They came up bravely very near to the charge, when a volley of canister swept down nearly one-half, causing the rest to retire in disorder.

While taking the names of the wounded at the hospital, among the Germans, one of them seemed to think little of his pain, when telling me, with gleeful exultation, that he had the consolation of drawing a sight on six of the rebels, and seeing them fall, before himself was wounded.

CORRECTIONS.

I have often observed, that in translating the records of the telegraph into a human language, such barbarous work is made of proper names that even their best friends could not recognize them.

So, in Gen. Fremont's dispatch to the Secretary of War, recognizing the services of one of his officers who led the advance in the battle at Cross Keys, various papers call him Col. Chesseut. It was Col. Cluseret, a French officer of some distinction, wearing two badges of some merit on his lappel, who led the advance on that occasion, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment, Col. Trimble; the Eighth Virginia Regiment, Col. Loeschee, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, (a German regiment from New-York.) The names of Fiftelmesi, and Gitterman, among the wounded, were nearly as much mutilated as their bodies.

Lieut. Col. Wyndham, of New-Jersey, said to be killed by some of the papers, it is believed was only wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy.

Col. Rice, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, reported wounded, was brought to Mount Jackson, and died in the hospital there on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Capt. Nicholas Dunka, one of Gen. Fremont's Staff, who was lost, was a brave, dashing, enthusiastic young cavalry officer, employed on that day in conveying messages from Col. Albert, Chief of Staff, to the several generals, in distant parts of the field.

The last message given him, had this addenda: "Then look around, see how things are going, and let me know." He delivered the message, and then, quoting the words above, rode off, "to see how the battle was going." He never returned. His body was found next day, pierced with two bullets in front, just below the breast, and no doubt he died instantly. His buttons and shoulder straps were taken off, with from $100 to $200 in money he was known to have with him.

A COWARD IN EPAULETTES.

During the day the Topographical Engineers of Gen. Schenck's Brigade, Capt. Morgadante, (I'm not sure how he writes his name,) was looking out a spot to plant a battery, and riding further ahead, discovered a Lieutenant crouching behind a fence, in a way that looked suspicious. Riding up and hailing him, the exquisite Italian reached up his sword, saying, in dulcet tones, "I your prisoner!" hardly daring to look up. Seeing by his dress that he must be mistaken, Capt. Morgadante says: "Prisoner to whom? I belong to the Union army." "O! well, den it is all right." "No," says Capt. Morgadante, "it is not all right. I arrest you as a traitor and a coward. Go with me." And he took him to Gen. Schenck's headquarters. Next evening, as our troops returned through the streets of Harrisonburgh, one man was observed having a huge placard suspended under his chin, with the word coward in large letters marked on it.

This is not the punishment for cowards by the army code, and this may not have been the same man. Perhaps we shall hear further from him.

THE NEGRO IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

There are very few negroes in the Valley of Virginia, except in families as house servants. These are usually intelligent, well-cared for, and altogether superior in every way to the great mass of slaves on the large cotton and sugar plantations. Many of them have left their homes to follow the Union army, hoping thus to find freedom when the war is over. At one private house, where I found temporary board, (the people were recognized by their neighbors as loyal to the Stars and Stripes,) the lady of the house, and her daughter, accustomed to something of style and comfortable living, were doing their own housework, cooking and all, their *domestic* having preferred other company. The man had to milk the cows and tend the baby!! Think of it.

Generally, the masters owning as many as a dozen negroes, (including the little ones,) are undisguised Secessionists—though not always so—but the negroes themselves show unmistakeable signs of pleasure at seeing the National troops coming round. At one comfortable-looking farm-house where I ventured to stop for a rest near the middle of the day, and a lunch, if I could get it, I found two rather intelligent-looking young ladies sitting in the front porch, talking with some of the Jessie's scouts, who evidently had called for the same purpose. The ladies seemed not unconscious of some pretensions to more than ordinary good looks and cultivated minds, with an address and manner, as much as to say, "the airs of Heaven might not visit their cheeks too roughly." My modesty was a little staggered, but my stomach giving another twinge, I put on my blandest smile as I very deferentially inquired if I could be favored with some little nourishment for the inner man? They looked at me with a sort of savage malignity of satisfaction that they could torture me so much by saying they had literally nothing to set before me. No bread, and nothing cooked, so they denied me everything. One of the scouts, with a sort of good natured irony, helped on the illusion, by saying there was always a scarcity to any one who followed in their wake.

At the kitchen door, some twenty yards distant, I observed a crowd of interested sable spectators, of all ages, whose beaming faces and expression, with which I was very familiar, told a different story. Just then a neighbor rode up to the gate at the other end of the yard, having a hamper or basket before him on his horse. Ah! said I to the ladies, there is a load of fresh supplies, and I shall get my dinner. They both started off to see who it was, and the moment their back was turned, I applied to the Aunt Chloe of the kitchen: Had she any corn-bread? Yes. Any milk? Yes. Can I have some? Yes. And in a moment the sprightly one of the lot was off with pleased alacrity to supply my craving need.

When the young ladies returned they found me at the table, enjoying a dish of smoking-hot Indian cakes, with a plate of rich, yellow, fresh butter and a pitcher of delicious sweet milk! I looked at them and laughed with a malicious satisfaction at my success, and their evident chagrin.

When ready to start I found them not reluctant to receive the ready two shillings, but was afterward sorry I did not give it to the young negress who waited on me, and let her give it to her misses.

As we rode through Harrisonburgh, on our chase after Jackson, the whole population, negroes included, were at the doors, windows and gates, looking on with various indications of inward emotion. Observing a negro woman standing alone inside the fence, where no white citizen could notice her, looking on with apparent delight, I called out to her, 'What do you think of all this, gal?" She could not speak to make me understand amid the din and crash of martial sounds, but clapped her hands and threw them up in an attitude of glory, hallelujah, while her face lighted up with a row of ivory, like a streak of chalk across a slate, and with an expression of exultant joy that nothing on earth can give equal to a negro woman in extacies, so much as to say, "Lor bless you, massa, I guess we's g'wine to be free!"

POISONING THE WATERS—REBEL FRIENDSHIP.

On our arrival at Mount Jackson in hot pursuit of the flying rebels, several of our men found boxes of arsenic, left in various suspicious places, which must have been procured, and distributed for a special purpose. One was found in the wooden sluice of a mill, near the road, a convenient place to water horses, and as the mill was stopped, there was little flow to the water. The boxes were properly labeled "Arsenic—poison—be careful," &c.: "Prepared by Davis & Miller, Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore."

Interesting Rebel Documents Found—The Motive of Jackson's Raid Revealed.

From the Baltimore American.

The following interesting rebel documents were found in a partially destroyed railroad car at Winchester. They will be found of interest in connection with the recent rebel raid into the valley of Virginia, showing that Jackson's movement was merely a diversion to prevent reinforcements being sent to Gen. McClellan:

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. JACKSON, RECEIVED AT STAUNTON, MAY 28, 1862, BY TELEGRAPH FROM RICHMOND.

To Major A. W. Harman:

Gen. Johnston directs that this dispatch be sent through to Gen. Jackson as soon as possible, and that it be kept entirely secret. Telegraph to me at what hour your courier starts from Staunton with the dispatch.

(Signed) J. E. BOSWELL,
Lieutenant of Engineers, C. S. A.

Headquarters Department of Northern Virginia, }
May 27, 1862—9¼ o'clock. }

To Gen. T. J. Jackson:

General: I have just received your letter of yesterday by Lieut. Boswell. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from Staunton reached me this morning. After reading, I wrote to you by a special messenger, suggesting a movement threatening Washington and Baltimore, unless the enemy still has in your vicinity force enough to make it rash to attempt it. He has no force beyond the Potomac to make it dangerous; only what he has on this side need be considered.

You cannot, in your present position, employ such an army as yours upon any enterprise not bearing directly upon the state of things here, either by preventing the reinforcements to McClellan's army, or by drawing troops from it by divisions. These objects might be accomplished by the demonstrations proposed above, or by a movement upon McDowell, although I fear that by the time this reaches you it will be too late for either. The most important service you can render the country is the preventing the further strengthening of McClellan's army. If you find it too late for that, strike the most important body of the enemy you can reach. You compel me to publish orders announcing your success so often, that you must expect repetition of expressions.

Yours, very truly, J. E. JOHNSTON.

P. S.—It is reported, this evening, that McDowell is moving this way from Fredericksburgh. It is probable.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE COAST CLEAR.

Charlestown, 29th May, 1862.

Col. Flournoy: We made a scout to Halltown, this morning, and got near the enemy's pickets, and in full view of Bolivar Heights. We soon attracted their attention and their fire, (too far off to do any harm,) and they turned out first one or two small regiments, and then what we calculated to be a brigade, on the Heights. They were evidently disposed to make as much show as possible, I would say, to keep off an attack for a given time, to allow the removal of stores, which are said to be *numerous* there. A man came here just now from Baltimore this morning; he reports *no troops in Baltimore—none in Washington*—and the cars all loaded and ready to move off from Harper's Ferry; also a rumor of an *uprising* in Maryland. We also have an account of a great victory over McClellan. All true, I hope. I send you a dispatch this morning. I got news this morning that Col. Johnson, with the First Maryland Regiment, are coming here to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. S. GREEN,
Major Sixth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

UPRISING IN BALTIMORE.

Headquarters Advanced Forces, }
Martinsburgh, May 29, 1862—10 P. M. }

General: I inclose a letter just received from Maj. Green, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, on picket, at Charlestown. The express from there left just before sundown. This news I hope will turn out to be true. There have been rumors all day here of an uprising of the people in Baltimore. Everything quiet here. No news of any kind since my dispatch of this morning. With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEWART, Brigadier-General.

The Maryland Regiment and Battery have just arrived.

FEDERAL PRISONER—HIS DEVELOPMENTS—ALARM IN CAMP.

Camp at Front Royal— }
6 o'clock A. M., May 29, 1862. }

Sir: The prisoner brought in last night states that Shields' Division left Fredericksburgh Sunday morning with 14,000 men, but does not know where they are now, with the exception of four regiments at Rectortown, where prisoner was captured. He says the destination of Shields' army is Front Royal. Please find inclosed note brought by courier from W. W. Deckerage. The writer is unknown to me. Shall I burn stores on approach of the enemy, and come up to the division. Please answer instanter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. T. CONNER, Col. Commanding Post.

Brig.-Gen. Elzey, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

RECONNOISSANCE TO FRONT ROYAL.

The subjoined note is without date, but, it will be seen, was written immediately preceding the attack at Front Royal:

Col. Ashby:

Sir: I have been myself to within sight of the enemy's camp at Front Royal. They have one regiment of Marylanders encamped between Richardson's and old Mr. Jarrett's; also, one company of cavalry from the Michigan regiment; one piece of artillery on the hill between Front Royal and Weston.

Very respectfully,
WALTER BUCK, Lieut. Co. E.

New Brigadiers—A Word for Col. J. H. H. Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the Times of to-day that the President has "nominated to the Senate Col. John Cochrane and Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, both from New-York, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers."

This is, no doubt, just as it should be, as the gentlemen named are unquestionably well qualified for the positions the President wishes conferred upon them. But how is it that one of the best and bravest officers we have—one whose record dates from the battle-fields of Mexico—who distinguished himself for courage, coolness and capacity at "Bull Run, Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks," has not yet been made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. I refer to Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Second Scott Life Guard.)

Col. Ward is, beyond doubt, one of the finest officers in the army, and if dauntless courage, coolness under the sharpest fire, and military talents of a high order are the qualities for a Brigadier, then he is justly entitled to that rank. And the President, Senate and people may rest assured that no brigade will ever be disgraced when led by Col. Ward.

New-York, June 21. G. F. B.

The President's Response to the Presbyterian General Assembly, (N. S.)

Department of State, }
Washington, June 9, 1862. }

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, holding its Annual Session in the City of Cincinnati:

Reverend Gentlemen: I have had the honor of receiving your address to to the President of the United States, and the proceedings of your venerable body on the subject of the existing insurrection, by which that address was accompanied.

These papers have been submitted to the President. I am instructed to convey to you his most profound and grateful acknowledgments for the fervent assurances of support and sympathy which they contain. For many years hereafter, one of the greatest subjects of felicitation among good men will be the signal success of the Government of the United States in preserving our Federal Union, which is the ark of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world. All the events of our generation which preceded this attempt at revolution, all that shall happen after it, will be deemed unimportant in consideration of that one indispensable and invaluable achievement. The men of our generation, whose memory will be the longest and the most honored, will be they who thought the most earnestly, prayed the most fervently, hoped the most confidently, fought the most heroically, and suffered the most patiently, in the sacred cause of freedom and humanity. The record of the action of the Presbyterian Church seems to the President worthy of its traditions and its aspiration, as an important branch of the Church founded by the Saviour of men.

Commending our yet distracted country to the interposition and guardian care of the Ruler and Judge of Nations, the President will persevere steadily and hopefully in the great work committed to his hands, relying upon the virtue and intelligence of the people of the United States, and the candor and benevolence of all good men.

I have the honor to be, reverend gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Stores for a Military Hospital at Beaufort.

Dr. William Henry Church, Medical Director in Gen. Burnside's Division, is now opening a large hospital in Beaufort, N. C., with room sufficient to provide for 500 patients. He is anxious to secure for their comfort at least 500 white bed-spreads, half of which he hopes to procure from Boston. The cost of these spreads is about 50 cents each, the spreads to be similar to those used in the New-York Hospital. Any donation, either in material or money, will be gratefully received at the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Institute, and promptly forwarded to Dr. Church.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

COM. FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

On Board U. S. Steamer Brooklyn, }
Near Natchez, Miss., May 18, 1862. }

Owing to the high stage of the river the progress of the large ships, flag-ship *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, as well as the gunboats, have been every way successful. The destruction of cotton and sugar was tremendous at first. It was occasioned by the proclamation of Gov. Moore, threatening to punish severely those who did not burn their property. Several protested, and even resisted the Gubernatorial decree. Only lately a small body of planters, headed by a Mr. Edwards and his two nephews, refusing to burn their cotton, were set upon by a party of guerrilla ruffians—the Governor's hirelings—and *shot down*. Their plantations were destroyed, and the planter and his two wounded nephews barely escaped with their lives to our gunboats for protection. Flag-Officer Farragut, hearing of this, and fearing more loss of life, dispatched the *Iroquois*, Capt. Palmer, to protect the plantation of Col. John Acklin, threatened at every moment to be attacked. This gentleman has long been a noted supporter of the bogus Confederacy, having raised several regiments at his own expense, one at Nashville, called the Acklin Rifles. His wife and children are on his plantation at Nashville. The Colonel now professes to be a true Union man, and speaks in very bitter terms against the South and its rulers, against the proclamation of the Governor, and swears he will protect his property, if he has to arm every darkey on his plantation. There will soon be a great reaction here, in the South; one that will astonish the whole world. The people, citizens and planters, have become exasperated against the Governor and rulers, who threatened to put them to death if they do not furnish means and provisions to sustain the army of the South. True Union men are springing up from all quarters ready to join the ranks of the Union and fight against the destroyers of their soil.

The cities of Baton Rouge and Natchez have both surrendered to Commodore Farragut's fleet without opposition. The usual ceremonies were gone through with by the authorities. The flag was hoisted over the United States Arsenal and State-House. As Natchez contained no public buildings, and had never participated in affairs belonging to the Government, the American flag was not hoisted over the city.

The Flag-officer sent from Natchez a number of gunboats, under the command of Capt. Samuel Phillips Lee, of the sloop *Oneida*, to demand the surrender of the City of Vicksburgh. The gunboats, as they advanced toward the city, discovered that Vicksburgh had been strongly fortified with batteries placed on high cliffs, and determined to make a bold stand. Obedient to orders, Capt. Lee sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the city, as was expected. The battery on the left of the city fired over the bow of the flag of truce, demanding her to heave to. At the demand to surrender, they sent word to the senior officer in command that if the city was wanted they must come and take it; that there was not force enough in the Mississippi River to take the City of Vicksburgh. Capt. Lee instantly dispatched gunboats with the answer to the demand for the surrender, to Flag-officer Farragut, that he had met with opposition, and that the city could not be taken without a superior force. The flag-ship *Hartford*, accompanied by the United States steam-sloops *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, then proceeded up the river, anchoring in position four miles below Vicksburgh. As far as can be ascertained, the strength of the guns at Vicksburgh amounts to seventeen 68-pounders on a high cliff on the left of the city, and another battery in the city of similar strength. The women and children have all left the city, and it is at present occupied by a large force of Beauregard's army.

Below Vicksburgh, Monday, May 19, 1862.

The attack on the city was to have been made this morning, but owing to the disadvantages and difficulties resulting from attacking batteries on high cliffs, it was wisely deferred until the mortars could be brought into play. Capt. Thomas T. Craven, at the beginning of the war commanding the flotilla on the Potomac, found that batteries placed in high positions could not be got at well by vessels of war, without advancing in very close to them, and then the advantage would all be on the side of the batteries, enabling them to fire upon the helpless vessels at their pleasure. Capt. Craven represented to the Department that mortars could only be successful in such an emergency.

During our stay, a party of soldier attached to the two transport steamers *Laurel Hill* and *Ceres*, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Williams, went ashore to forage for the troops. While they were engaged in doing so, a body of cavalry surprised them, and a slight skirmish ensued. The enemy's forces being much larger, the soldiers retreated to their boats, carrying four of their wounded comrades, but not without killing and wounding a number of the cavalry and capturing two prisoners.

A similar circumstance occurred a few days after. A sergeant and four men, unarmed, went to the plantation of Mr. Johnson, to negotiate with him for some cattle. As the small party advanced towards the house, Mr. Johnson appeared on his portico, with a loaded musket in his hand, and threatened to shoot the first man that advanced any further. The sergeant, paying no attention to the threat, continued his pace, when the cowardly rebel brought the musket to his shoulder, took deliberate aim, and fired at the sergeant, wounding him. The rest of the party being unarmed, hastened back to procure arms, and returned just as the planter, having loaded his musket, was in the act of shooting again the wounded sergeant. One of the number instantly leveled his rifle, and shot Mr. Johnson through the head, killing him instantly. The sergeant, although badly wounded, may yet recover. Letters containing valuable information were discovered on the body of the planter, stating that there were 76 guns at Vicksburgh, not mounted, and calling upon Gen. Beauregard to have them mounted without delay; if necessary, he would send every negro from his plantation to accomplish it.

On Board U. S. S. Brooklyn, }
Monday, May 26, 1862. }

The river had been falling for some days past, and the Flag-officer, fearing the large ships would be stranded in the river thought it best to proceed back to New-Orleans. Gen. Williams' two army transports left early in the morning, followed by the *Richmond* and *Hartford*. The *Brooklyn* left some time after: and on her course down discovered the two transports *Laurel Hill* and *Ceres* in a very bad condition. It seems that in passing by the town of Grand Gulf, Mississippi, they were fired upon from a concealed battery, below the town, mounting six guns, and having no boats as convoys were completely at the mercy of the cowardly scoundrels. However, they soon drifted down with the tide without any more damage than one man killed on the *Laurel Hill*. The battery had allowed the large ships and gunboats to pass by without opposition, and as soon as they caught sight of a couple of poor, helpless transports, heavily loaded down with soldiers, fired into them! As soon as the circumstances were well understood, the *Brooklyn* and the gunboats turned back to retaliate the outrage, and, as they approached the ground where the batteries had been concealed, the gunboats, being in advance, commenced firing. They continued their firing until they had got opposite the town of Grand Gulf. There, of course, we expected it to cease; but no—our gunboats kept on. Shot after shot fell thick in the town; crash, crash went the balls, through and through the traitors' houses, until, hearing nothing—not a single shot having been returned to our fire—Capt. Craven signaled to cease firing.

The *Brooklyn* did not use her guns; the gunboats had done all that was wanted. We lowered boats. The Marine Guard, under command of Lieut. James Forney, received orders to proceed ashore, and Lieut. Lowry, Executive Officer of the *Brooklyn*, was dispatched with orders to demand from the magistrate, Mayor, or those holding authority, explanation why our army transports had been fired into. On our arrival at the town, we found that, fortunately, the women and children, on the approach of our vessels, had fled into the country, safely out of the reach of our guns. Some of the citizens still remained; among the number, one that represented the people. They said they were not responsible for the firing: that a party, numbering 200 men, had arrived a few days ago, had planted four guns in the vicinity of the town, and had stated that it was not their intention to fire at our gunboats, but if they could get a chance at our unarmed transports, they would fire into them; that they (the citizens) considered us perfectly justified in firing into their town. The troops (flying artillery) at the first approach of our vessels put spurs to their horses and fled, carrying with them their guns. Not one single soul had been hurt during the bombardment. Some of the houses were riddled through with hollow shot.

The population of the town was not more than two hundred. I went on shore in one of the boats at the request of the officer commanding, and mixed with the people. A true Union feeling was shown throughout the town. As I was leaving, one tall, bony fellow, evidently of true Mississippi bowie-knife stamp, stepped up and asked if I would "take a drink with them." I said, "certainly, if they kept their poison in a separate tumbler." I went into one of the houses to partake of the hospitality. I could not expect, under the circumstances, the blockade having been strictly enforced upward of a year, that the liquor would be good, but was very well considering that I was drinking with men after having participated in shelling their town. In one house I saw a rough picture of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and in another "The capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown," showing in the former that the remembrance of the great statesman, and in the latter the glory of their first independence, had not left them. At the arrival of the army transports Capt. Craven turned the town over to Brig. Gen. Williams. Toward sundown the General sent a party of soldiers, numbering one hundred and fifty, some miles in the outskirts, to reconnoiter. They were fired upon by some men concealed in bushes, who mortally wounded Lieut. De Kay, aid to Gen. Williams. Owing to night coming on, and being unacquainted with the country, our force, although superior, returned without inflicting any injury upon the guerrillas. Lieut. De Kay, a distinguished officer, has been attached as Gen. Williams' Aid, since the beginning of the war. His wound, I am afraid, will prove mortal, he having received a full charge of buckshot in his side. He comes from New-York, and is the son of the celebrated Commander DE KAY, of [illegible]

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, }
May 29, 1862. }

A small steamer sent by Major-Gen. BUTLER to Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, with important dispatches, while attempting to heave alongside the levee, at the City of Baton Rouge, for the purpose of wooding, was attacked by a party of guerrillas with rifles, but succeeded in cutting the ropes, and getting off without any damage. Only yesterday, the Chief Engineer of the *Hartford*, JAMES B. KEMBALL, went ashore at Baton Rouge to get some clothing he had washed; as he was in the act of stepping out of the boat, a party of twenty guerrilla horsemen rushed down, and fired a volley into his boat's crew. KEMBALL was slightly wounded. The rest of the party escaped. Seeing this, the flag-ship immediately opened her broadside upon the city, and, as was intended, all the shots went over, some away back into the country. Nobody was hurt. The people were very much frightened. The Mayor and citizens in authority, as usual, made their apologies, said they were not responsible, that the city had been occupied by a party of guerrillas, and begged, for God's sake, to the Flag-officer, not to shell their city. Flag-Officer FARRAGUT has given warning throughout the entire river that if such proceedings occur again, his squadron will lay the city, town, village, or plantation where the offence is committed, in ashes,

The army transports have landed their troops, and taken possession of the arsenal, barracks, and the City of Baton Rouge, under charge of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS. A great many of the people are leaving the city. A number of Union ladies visited the flag-ship this morning, and expressed their indignation and scorn at the manner in which our officers had been treated. These bands of guerrillas are no doubt the remnants of BEAUREGARD's army, lately disbanded. Scattering, they formed themselves into such parties, waging the war of cowards and bandits. News from New-Orleans confirms the fact that BEAUREGARD has been driven from Corinth.

Since I have written the last I find that the flagship *Hartford* and United States steam sloop *Richmond* did not fire over the City of Baton Rouge, but *into it*, killing and wounding *several people*. The expedition at Vicksburgh, commanded by Capt. PHILIP LEE, of the sloop *Oneida*, assisted by the *Iroquois*, *Sciota*, *Kalardin* and *Wissahickon*, is not to be given up. It is their object, if the batteries are not taken, to run by at night, (the river being very wide it can be done without any serious damage resulting,) and proceed up Azor River to make an attack on a rebel fleet of gunboats, including one which is iron-clad, plated over with railroad iron, with a strong iron prow. Among the navy officers at Vicksburgh, is one A. BENTON, turned out of the United States Navy some years ago for *drunkenness*. Coming down the river we noticed a great number of *crevasses*, the water passing through, and in some places whole towns and plantations immersed under water.

It is Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's intention to get out of the river in a few days, and commence operations at Mobile. His squadron is not in as good condition as it might be, but still able to go through one more engagement.

One of the sloops of war, with a number of the gunboats, will have to lay off New-Orleans the entire Summer. The Secretary of the Navy had better keep his eyes open, and send some iron-clad vessels to this quarter, or he may wake up some fine morning and find a second edition of the Hampton Roads calamity. Troops are needed. The War Department should pay attention to this territory. The guerrilla parties are increasing in force, so that after awhile it will not be safe to get in the shade of a house without being shot at by some scoundrel from behind a tree or window.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Documents—Proclamations, &c.

The following important documents are additional to those we have already published:

MARQUEZ'S REPORT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

MEXICAN ARMY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, at the head of my cavalry, I arrived at the Rancho del Potrero, which is at the foot of the mountain that my troops were descending, struggling with all the difficulties of the ground, that is, as your Excellency knows, excessively rocky and steep. I learned by my explorers that the French army were encamped on the estate of Tecamalaca, and in consequence of this notice I left orders with Gen. D. DOMINGO HERRAN to assemble the forces and to remain with them in that place, waiting my orders, I set out immediately for said estate with the object of conferring with your Excellency. There I learned that your Excellency was in this city and followed directly with the above-mentioned object, having the honor to present myself before you and confer as I desired.

I had already from Tecamalaca ordered Gen. HERRAN that as soon as his forces were all collected to continue his march to said estate, encamping there that night to follow in the morning, according to the instructions which I gave him to that effect. But as I always calculated that enemy which occupied the heights of Aculzingo would make all possible efforts to prevent the movement which my cavalry executed, or at least to cut off whatever part of the forces might be possible, I left this city on the morning of the 18th to go to meet them and witness what might occur in order to give any necessary orders.

Soon I saw that I was not mistaken, because one of my Aids-de-Camp came along the road to inform me that the enemy was in face of my cavalry. I hastened my pace, and on arriving at "Barranca Seca," which is the point where the road from the heights, whence our opponents came, and the road from the Potrero, whence my troops were coming, I found both forces already formed, face to face, at musket-shot distance. The enemy consisted of 1,000 cavalry. They were formed in four columns, two in the centre and two at the extremities, covering their front with a line of skirmishers, taking advantage of the circumstances of the ground they occupied, and extending from the mountain on which they supported their right to the rising ground on the other side of the main road where their left was. My cavalry had likewise a line of sharpshooters opposite to the sharpshooters of the enemy. Gen. HERRAN, who commanded the right of the line, had the bridge over which the main road passed covered by a band of fifty men, and had placed two columns conveniently to the rear of his sharpshooters, under the orders of the brave Cols. SALAS and VERA. Gen. VICARIO occupied with his Division the centre of the line, and to the rear of his skirmishers had also two columns, under Cols. VICARIO and CASTRO. Col. CAMPOS closed the left with his brigade, maintaining another column to the rear of his skirmishers.

It is here just to give due praise to Gens. HERRAN and VICARIO, and Col. CAMPOS who formed the line in this manner, keeping back the enemy and covering the march of their forces which were just issuing from the mountain; all this in presence of an enemy, too, that could not prevent it, nor take a step forward owing to the good arrangements of said commanders.

In this situation the greater part of the day passed without either line moving from its post, only the skirmishers maintaining encounters of little importance, the enemy without daring to undertake anything, and our side not being able either to do so, both on account of the fatigue of the horses and want of equipments, and also their force being greatly diminished, having to send to this city all the unserviceable part.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when we observed in the enemy's camp the arrival of fresh forces of infantry and cavalry, which had been cautiously placed some time before under shelter of the uneven ground. Next the line of sharpshooters reformed, we noticed a movement in their columns of cavalry, and when they thought victory secure, the three columns of cavalry on the centre and right mixed with two other columns of infantry (of upwards of one thousand men, each column,) dashed suddenly against the centre of my line with such bravery and decision that they succeeded in penetrating it—the two forces being mixed in an obstinate struggle. At the same time the left wing of the enemy, formed of a column of cavalry and another of infantry similar to the others, dashed upon the right wing of my line, but, less fortunate than their comrades, did not arrive at my camp, but were repulsed by the brave men who defended that side.

Scarcely had the struggle begun in so decided a manner when there arrived at my camp the second battalion of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of French Infantry, that, to help my cavalry, had made a painful march of five leagues, with great speed, and full of enthusiasm and valor, at once took part in the struggle. They were commanded by their brave Colonel, M. LEFEBORE, who dictated, in a skillful and active manner, the necessary orders, which were obeyed by his brave men. Without losing time, the detachment of the vanguard was the first that entered into the fight, wheeling to the right and firing upon the left wing of the enemy. The first half of the company marched forward, dispersing as skirmishers, and attacked the right wing of the enemy which had penetrated our camp and there sustained a struggle with the brave division of the gallant Gen. VICARIO, who just then was wounded. The second half wheeled to the right and took possession of the bridge over which the enemy wanted to pass. Another half-company marched forward to reinforce the first, because there was the point of attack of the enemy, for which reason most of their forces had charged these. In a moment the fighting became general; the intrepid officer who commanded the infantry charged boldly with the rest of his battalion formed in column, upon the enemy to our left, who endeavored hard to pluck the victory from us. Then it was that were most brilliant the valor and discipline of the brave French soldiers, who followed the example of their brave commanders and officers. On the marching of the Ninety-ninth, there accompanied them the cavalry division of the meritorious Gen. VICARIO, whilst the brigade of the gallant Col. CAMPOS, which, as before mentioned, closed the left of our line, executed a similar movement. Great was the obstinacy of the enemy to maintain its position, but the impetuosity of our brave fellows was greater, who took it by force, gaining the ground inch by inch, and the famed French infantry, proving that by valor and discipline difficulties in war are conquered, and victory in the field of battle is gained.

The enemy had been already repulsed, and the conquerors began to pursue, when suddenly we were attacked vigorously by another column of infantry which appeared on our left flank, attacking furiously those who pursued, and hoping to outflank on that side; it was necessary to halt to contend with that column, so we did it at once; but although our resolute [illegible] column of French infantry that with fixed bayonets marched to meet them, decided the question on that side, defeating the enemy's column. Likewise on our right was the struggle obstinate. The brave Gen. HERRAN, who commanded on that side, sustained the fight heroically, fighting continually against superior forces. The French infantry which fought in his line showed great merit, because, being so few in number, they gave an example of impetuous bravery, passing to the bridge, and going to fight the enemy in his own camp. The valiant division of cavalry of Gen. HERRAN joined their efforts to those of the infantry, and passing at the same time to the bridge, succeeded in defeating the enemy on that side, then pursuing them, had the glory to unite in this movement with their fellow-soldiers, who had just conquered on the left flank and pursued on that side, which was continued for a league, as far as the "Venta of San Diego."

Your Excellency, who knows the open country about there, will understand all the slaughter the enemy suffered, pursued by our cavalry, although I had the satisfaction to defend the prisoners, strictly forbidding to do them the least harm; and I also enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the gallant conquerors, when the struggle was over, stretch the hand of friendship to those by whom they had been so bitterly attacked. Twelve hundred infantry and cavalry prisoners, a battalion flag, taken by the brave Ninety-ninth Infantry, many muskets, lances, &c., are the trophies and the consequences your Excellency experiences. The enemy's forces under ZARAGOZA, on the heights of Aculzingo, have abandoned this strong position and retired to San Augustin del Palmar, which is fourteen leagues behind that point, upon the Puebla road, probably to retire upon that city if attacked.

I have the honor to place at your disposal twenty-four commanders and officers, prisoners—to whom I have shown every civility. [Here follows a list of prisoners, etc.]

It only remains for me to remark to your Excellency that the brave men who fought in this battle all did their duty, giving a severe lesson to the *cabecillas*. ZARAGOZA, TAPIA, NEGRETE and ALVAREZ. The first, who ordered his men to come to shed the blood of their brethren; the second, who executed his orders; the third, who assisted him, and the fourth, who commanded the cavalry. [Then follows the names, etc., of some who distinguished themselves.]

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the expression to your Excellency of my high respect and esteem.

GOD AND LAW, HEADQUARTERS IN ORIZABA, }
May 23, 1862. }
LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

His Excellency, Gen. JUAN N. ALMONTE, Supreme Governor of the nation, present.

Proclamation of the Almontist Governor of Vera Cruz.

From the Vera Cruzano.

Manuel M. Serrano, Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, to its Inhabitants:

Know ye that, considering that the inhabitants of this city, particularly the industrious classes, have suffered injury in their interests on account of the late events, and that it is a duty of the authorities to endeavor to diminish them as much as possible, making use of the powers with which I am invested, I have thought proper to decree the following:

The payment of direct taxes due in this city up to the end of December of last year is dispensed with, and for all the present year the taxes on professions, lucrative employments and manufacturing establishments.

Therefore, I order this to be printed, published and circulated for its accomplishment.

Given in the Treasury of Vera Cruz, May 15, 1862.
MANUEL M. SERRANO.
J. G. SANABRIA, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

Manuel M. Serrano, Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, to its Inhabitants:

Know ye that, considering that a Special Commercial Court is absolutely necessary in this place, that for want of it one can neither begin any business that is included in its jurisdiction, nor continue those affairs already begun, to the notorious loss of those concerned, as many business men of this place have informed this Government, in use of the powers with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. Until the Chamber of Commerce is definitely organized according to the Commercial Code sanctioned in May, 1854, or some other ulterior supreme order shall determine it, a Special Chamber of Commerce is established in this place, composed of three judges, of whom the first-named shall be its President, five assistants, a Secretary and an Executive Officer.

ART. 2. The said Court will be subject in all its proceedings to what is ordered in the before-named Commercial Code.

ART. 3. The Secretary and Executive Officer shall be named by the Governor, and enjoy the salaries that they enjoyed in December last, these being paid them by the Treasurer, who will receive the decisions which establish the decree of June, 1818, which is valid, where it does not oppose the present.

ART. 4. On the 19th of the present month, at 12 o'clock, the legalized merchants of this place will assemble in the hall of meeting of the Honorable Municipality, and will choose the President and Judges of the Court. The election will be presided over by the President of the Municipal Junto, who, as soon as it takes place, will inform the Government, so that it can order the prompt installation of the Court.

ART. 5. In the law points which may occur, the Chamber will appoint a legal adviser with whom to consult, who will be paid his fees by the complainant.

Therefore I order to print, publish and circulate this for its accomplishment. Given in the Treasury, Vera Cruz, May 17, 1862.
MANUEL M. SERRANO.
J. G. SANABRIA, Secretary.

JAMAICA.

A Long Drought Succeeded by a Flood—Low Price of Produce—Police Force—Light-house Dues—Immigrants Arrived—Volunteer Movement—Commercial—American and Canadian Immigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Friday, June 6, 1862.

"That it never rains but it pours," is a trite adage, but, nevertheless, a good one. For months past I have been reporting extreme dry weather, which amounted at last to a drought. In the agricultural districts it was apprehended that the cane crops would be entirely lost. In some places vegetation was so parched that the cattle perished for lack of sustenance. The yield of general provisions in the settlements of the peasantry, who supply the chief markets, was so lessened that, but for the large quantity of breadstuffs imported from the United States, the Colonists would have had to suffer great privations in the way of food. Everybody began to regard the drought, accompanied as it was by most intolerable heat, as an affliction of Providence; when lo! there was a change, which proved that for the lateness of the season, we were to be compensated by a redoubling of the usual quantity of rain. The change has been from one extreme to the other. We have not had "seasons," but floods, throughout the country, which have swept away bridges, destroyed roads, caused traffic in some places to be suspended, and thrown down houses. The flooding of the Rio Cobre has occasioned serious damage to the Jamaica Railway, on which there has been a suspension of traffic during the last week.

On the Mount Diabolo, which is in the highway of communication between the North and South of the island, there has been a great land-slip 600 feet deep and 100 feet wide. The side of the mountain is still crumbling away, and it is considered dangerous for even foot passengers to pass by. Whilst writing, I received a communication stating that the whole of the Salt Ponds District, in the Parish of St. Catherine, is "one pool of water." There is, as yet, no estimating the damage we may sustain, as it is still raining heavily, and there is every probability of the weather continuing. The rivers have all overflowed their banks, and flooded the properties in the neighborhood.

Beyond the state of the weather, there is little or nothing to note. The extreme low price for sugar and rum in the markets of the mother country threaten serious injury to the owners of estates in this Island, and force them to limit their expenditure. The increase of stocks would seem to favor the opinion that production is in excess of consumption, and the dissensions in America are pointed at as the cause, or among the causes, of the diminished consumption. The limitation of expenditure upon estates must have its effect upon trade, and, of consequence, upon the revenue of the Island.

Certain official reports, just published, show that in this small colony we spend over £20,000 annually for the maintenance of a police force.

As a matter affecting trade, I must not omit to acquaint you that the lighthouse dues, for the chief light on approaching this port, have been reduced to one-half of the previous charge.

The ship *Marian*, in 110 days from Calcutta, has arrived, with 300 East India coolies and 20 liberated Africans from Calcutta.

The volunteer movement has received a great impulse on this Island, and companies are being formed in almost every parish.

The weather has occasioned quite a suspension of trade. The market is very well supplied with provisions, but breadstuffs are limited.

It is gratifying to be able to state that efforts are being made for carrying into practical effect the act of last session for the establishment of immigrant settlements in the colony, by means of joint stock companies. The arrival, soon after the passing of the act, of Rev. Mr. TROY and other American Missionaries, [illegible] island of the free colored and black people of Canada and the United States, was most opportune, as it afforded the colonists a ready instrumentality for bringing a law into operation which might otherwise have laid dormant. In fact, the advantage was mutual; for whilst setting in motion a new scheme provided for the good of the island, it enabled Mr. TROY and his coadjutors to enter upon the object of their mission with facility. They have held meetings in various parishes, in all of which the new plan of immigration has been favorably received, and now I have the satisfaction of stating that preliminary arrangements have been entered into for the formation of a company under the act to which I refer, Hon. Mr. WESTMORLAND heading the list for fifty shares.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

In compliance with an order from the Secretary of War, a detachment of United States troops left Fort Hamilton on Friday, to join the forces of regular soldiers at the seat of war. They stopped at Fort Columbus *en route* and were in the cars a few hours after the receipt of the order. The men remaining, are ready to depart at a moment's notice.

As early as 6 o'clock Friday morning the garrison on Governor's Island was summoned to quarters, instructions for the transfer of all the rebel officers imprisoned in Fort Columbus having been received on Thursday evening from the National Capital. The prisoners were in excellent health and spirits, more than one having expressed warmly their desire for a restoration of the Union. They go to Sandusky Ohio, to remain there until further orders. Annexed are their names:

Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. T. W. Mayhew, Capt. O. R. Rand, First Lieuts. J. A. Weston, R. A. Handser, First Lieut. W. Wheeler, Latham's Battery; Second Lieut. John Anderson, Second Lieut. C. H. Brown, Second Lieut. J. W. Vinson, Maj. S. D. Lowe, Capts. W. W. Speer, S. N. Stevens, George B. Johnson, First Lieut. N. Bohannan, Second Lieuts. C. Scott, M. A. Thornsburg, Capt. T. W. Brown, Capt. H. Y. Farthing, First Lieuts. R. L. Steele, I. L. Bost, Second Lieut. W. A. Stuart.

The officers and crew of the United States gunboat *Mohawk*, were ordered on board yesterday, at 1 o'clock, when the vessel was put into commission. Annexed is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, A. K. HUGHES; Acting Masters, A. Tillinghast, A. Smally, G. R. Durand; Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Woods; Acting Paymaster, G. H. Andrews; Engineers, J. D. Carpenter, G. E. Whitney, R. K. Morrison and William King; Master's Mates, T. Holland, T. G. Spright and A. Hunsly.

The *Mohawk* is one of the gunboats chartered for the Paraguay expedition. She is about 500 tons burden, and has a fine battery.

The Navy Department has given permission to the Cunard Steamship Company to use the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-yard for the repairing of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*—the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* taking up that at Brooklyn. The Company is, we believe, to employ the workmen of the yard.

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX AND CAPT. PORTER.

A private letter, dated St. Louis, June 15, says:

"The gunboat *Essex*, so severely damaged by the explosion of her boilers at the taking of Fort Henry, will be ready for service by the 1st of July. She is much more strongly fitted out than she was previous to her disablement. Commander PORTER has entirely recovered from his severe scalding, and will again command the old boat, which has already performed such good service, and is, doubtless, destined to accomplish much more. The only thing that troubles the gallant Captain is that there is so little fighting to do on the Mississippi."

Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The passenger dépôt of the Eastern Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $10,000, which is fully insured.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending June 7, 1862: Hiram F. Cooper, New-York; Bart. Rees, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Van Baskerch, New-York; J. E. Scottson, Boston; Charles R. Vennerman, New-York; W. S. Smith, New-York; J. S. Whitcomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. B. Lawson, Chicago; C. H. Todd, New-York; Robert Brunlow, New-York; George W. Brown, New-York; Alfred Kennedy, Philadelphia; H. W. Brown, Burdett, N. Y.; J. M. Gray, Boston; E. A. Smith, Hoboken, N. J.; W. C. Langley, New-York; C. Pierce, San Francisco; J. H. Wyman, New-York; C. H. Deneson, Rhode Island; W. D. Wallcott and wife, New-York; N. L. Wilson, Chillicothe, O.; F. Wallcott, New-York; R. Haslan, Quitre, Canada; Hiram Fuller, New-York; F. C. Pitt, Baltimore; Geo. J. Magee, Bath, N. Y.; G. C. Halsted, New-York; Wm. Hoffman, New-York; W. H. Halsted, New-York; R. M. Mason, Boston; Thos. Owen, New-York; J. D. W. Smith, Maine; E. V. Hathaway, San Francisco; J. Whittaker, St. Louis; C. W. Butler, New-York; Bryon Johnson, Utica, N. Y.; D. Y. Lanman and wife, New-York; J. Y. Lanman, New-York: Miss Lanman New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Progress of the Milk Reform.

ARREST OF TWENTY MILKMEN—THE LAW IN RELATION TO SWILL MILK, ETC.

The Metropolitan Police have been very active for the past few days in their efforts to enforce the late act of the Legislature in regard to the sale of adulterated milk. A few days ago Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order, under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to the Captain of each Precinct within the Metropolitan District, whereby he directed that it should be the duty of each and every Police officer, within the bounds of his Precinct, to arrest all persons found offending against the provisions of the act referred to above.

In order to afford an opportunity for every person affected by the provisions of the law to become acquainted with it, a copy of the same was appended to the Superintendent's directions, and these were then printed in the form of a handbill, and extensively circulated throughout this City and Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the care taken by the authorities to deprive the parties interested of the excuse that they were ignorant of the law, the twenty men, arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, pleaded to the fact that they did not know or understand the provisions of the act. The accused parties were taken into custody by Officers TILLOU, ROURKE and CHAPPELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were all taken before Justice KELLY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as Amos Ogden, John W Havens, Terence Hughes, John Gallagher, Wm. Mitchell, John Pudeff, Aaron Ganong, Dennis Dunlap, Wm. F. Storms, Lewis Thomas, John Courtney, Caleb Kirtz, Patrick Muldoor, John Legleken, Jacob Rouskould, Joseph Knight, Sinia Shaw, Thomas Duffy, Thomas Cornwell and Thomas Turner. Justice KELLY severely reprimanded the parties for having violated the law. He stated to them that it was not a sufficient excuse in this State for a man to plead ignorance of a law which he had violated, especially after the same had been circulated in the shape of handbills, and published in the daily papers to the extent which this law had been. The Justice, by every means in his power, endeavored to impress the fact strongly upon the minds of the prisoners that according to the rules and usages of this country every man is presumed to know the laws of the community in which he lives, provided the ordinary means have been taken to give them publicity. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate discharged the accused parties with a warning that if they were a second time caught for the same offence, they would be dealt with rigorously, and their offence would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In addition to these arrests, there were five other parties brought before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, upon a similar charge, and after a preliminary examination they were held to bail, to answer the indictment of the Grand Jury. A large number of persons were also arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for the violation of this law, thereby showing that there is a determination on the part of the Police Department to execute this act, regardless of the efforts which, it is well known, certain parties in the interest of the distilleries are making to defeat it. There was much excitement yesterday afternoon and evening, in some of the upper Wards of the City, and also in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on account of the arrests already made, and those which it was said were about to be made, of persons found guilty of violating the law in question. Those who were taken into custody last evening were held for examination, which will probably take place to-morrow morning.

Fourth Annual Commencement of the Ferris Female Institute.

The closing exercises of the term were held on Friday in the chapel and infant class-room of the Institution, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The guests came by especial invitation, and the first floor saloons and halls were crowded so that it was impossible to seat all, and many preferred standing. The second floor rooms had upon exhibition some praiseworthy specimens of the needlework accomplished by the members of the junior classes.

These articles had passed the examination of a Committee who awarded prizes to the most proficient. The whole of the four stories of the building are devoted to scholastic uses, as this is in no manner a *boarding*-school. A few drawings were exhibited, [illegible] Mrs. FIELD, of the Cooper Union School of Design, [illegible] a Committee of One to pass judgment upon them, seeing fit to highly commend them as noviciate efforts, although no awards were made, as the class is not sufficiently advanced.

The exercises commenced at 3 o'clock with singing, under the direction of Prof. S. LASAR, who presided at the piano-forte. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the Institution. The reading of the report of Committees on the Compositions of the Academic Department ensued, the most interesting feature of which was the introduction of the prize composition. This duty was performed by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Dutch Reformed Church. Then came the discharge of a similar office in regard to the Collegiate Department, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. After this a song by the pupils, followed by the reading of the report on Penmanship, by Mr. M. P. BEERS; the report on the French examination, by Dr. GILLETTE; that on needlework, by Rev. Dr. RICE; and the report on the mathematical examination, by Prof. C. E. WEST, LL. D. A merry song by the combined classes diverted the mind from the rather exciting strain of hoping and doubting, occasioned by the reading of the reports of the august Committees; and now came the moment to the scholars most longed for, and to remain with some the most memorable, viz.: the distribution of awards. It was performed by the reverend President as if his heart went forth in silent blessing upon each young brow that bent in grateful obedience to the gift but more to the giver. Gold medals were received—for mathematics, by Miss CARRIE INGRAHAM; for composition in Collegiate Department, Miss MARY A. HOYT; in that of the Academic Department, by Miss LIZZIE VALENTINE; in penmanship, by Miss EMMA MILES. The first premium for writing (which was an elegant volume) was awarded Miss SUSIE D. DAYTON.

The graduates were three in number—Misses SUSIE D. DAYTON, EMMA MILES and CARRIE INGRAHAM. As their names were read out, they came and stood before their honored preceptor, who addressed them most impressively and with language beneficial alike to those who were to come after them as to themselves.

A parting song was sung, and after the benediction a chorus seemed formed as if by mutual impulse, and the grand familiar strain of the "Star-Spangled Banner" came forth from the thronged aisles and deep recesses of the broad saloons, till the actual folds of the glorious emblem, which had till now fallen in majestic drapery across the end windows, waved a response. Quite a different policy from that usually observed prevails here, in the matter of deciding upon the *merits* of the students. Instead of the public examinations which are customary, several Committees are formed by competent parties, personally unknown to the pupils, and who have ample time previous to the commencement to deliberate upon the various specimens of scholarship which are submitted to them in writings; sometimes in form of answers to questions or other fair-trial methods. No envious feeling seemed to be engendered by the brilliant success of the distinguished receivers of prizes, but all seemed sympathy of enjoyment.

A social reunion at the residence of Chancellor FERRIS, where the graduates of the New-York University and those of the Ferris Institute, with other friends were to meet, was the pleasant anticipation for the evening.

Marine Aquaria.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THE LOWER DEEP.

Amongst the most curious and attractive of all the enjoyments offered to public contemplation, in this or any other country, is the Aquarian Department of that wonderful collection of fish, reptile, bird and mammal, known as BARNUM's Museum.

The mania for aquaria, which, but a few years ago, was but a fashionable *furore* for a new and amusing parlor decoration, has at length settled down into a sober scientific diversion, which combines instruction and amusement in an unrivaled degree.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ is one of those ardent explorers of the hidden mysteries and recondite beauties of the creation, to whom we are most indebted for our more recent and more delicate knowledge of Natural History, and he has devoted some of his most beautiful and most eloquent, as well as most profound discourses, to the subject of the sea and its wonders. With such a guide to follow, there has been no lack of eager investigators in the same path, and owing to the untiring exertions of Messrs. DAMON and ROBERTS, who have charge of that department at the Museum, the aquarial collections of this celebrated establishment now offer to the thousands who are attracted by the study, an entertainment far surpassing, in its way, anything else to be seen in the United States. The main tank, which stands in the Broadway window of the second floor of the Museum, contains some remarkable specimens of the *actinæ* or sea-flower family. Of these the most noticeable are the far-famed *actinæ dianthus* and *mesenbryanthemum*, or sea anemones, varying in size from the merest speck to the full-blown dahlia, whose blossom they strikingly resemble in both form and color. These attached to the tasteful rock-work of the tank, are distinctly seen, constantly moving their fine fibry arms, or *tentaculæ*, in every direction in quest of food, and wo to the unlucky little fish or shrimp that these long floss-like shreds envelop. He is instantly bound fast by an hundred interlacing ligaments of fringe, thrilling with nervous life and intelligence, and conveyed by them to the calix of the deadly flower, *i. e.*, to the mouth and stomach of the *actinæ*.

The *Serpula Centortuplicata* will next attract attention. Standing in long cylindrical stems from their rocky homes—stems they have industriously built, atom by atom, and layer by layer, like the other coral-makers of their family—they sport from the summit orifice of these, the most exquisite silky plumes, composed really of nerves and arms. A slight jar upon the surface of the tank, or the contact of any foreign substance, however delicate, and these spiracles are instantly withdrawn, to reappear, like the outblooming of a blossom, the moment the offending agency ceases.

The *holothuriadæ*, the rarest class of echinoderms, will next engage the observer. These, like the others previously mentioned, are found, in plenty, in New-York Bay, at depths ranging from thirty to forty feet, and are called by the fishermen sea turnips; by some, the sea cucumber. Their *tentaculæ* have the appearance of the leaves of a plant, and they are remarkable for the amazing property of being able to literally turn themselves inside out, thereby shedding their stomachs, and renewing their digestive organs; this is the more surprising, that their outer surface is covered with a fuzzy coating resembling fine hair or roots.

Playing about among these greater wonders, and foraging athwart the oozy beds of sea-plants, and through the emerald archways of rock and drooping weed, is another eccentric genius of the deep; the little hermit-crab (*pagurus prideauxii*) no bigger than the tip of your finger, yet as aggressive and ambitious as NAPOLEON. His front is armed with scaly mail, but the after portions of his body are soft and vulnerable. To secure covering and protection for these exposed parts our acquisitive hermit attacks his neighbor, the sea snail, where he hides in vain in the crevices of the coraline rock, and dragging the luscious victim from his shelter, first *breakfasts* upon him, and then proceeds to appropriate his domicil, with which on his back he tumbles to and fro, through the land of *polothuria* like a sort of crawling elephant and castle, evidently delighted with his sly achievement. He has imitators among men.

The *tubularia indivisa* of the coral building family resembles in many points the serpulæ, and BARNUM has some beautiful varieties. The polyps are also worthy of especial note.

The subject is tempting and interesting enough to fill whole columns, but we are admonished that our space is limited, and are compelled to merely mention the sand-shrimp, dashing to and fro, like a tiny silver dragon through the water, with a store of eggs (if it be a female in spawning time,) carefully attached below their bodies. The sea urchins, (echinus,) looking for all the world like living chestnut burrs; the electric eels, (gymnotus electricus,) from the Amazon River, whose shock fells a man to the ground, if they be angered; the sea-horse, of fabulous grace, tameness and beauty; the quaint family of sticklebacks, the liveliest and gaudiest of little creatures; the sea devil, all eyes, jaws and horns, &c., &c. Of the fish alone, there are seventy-three varieties in the long ranges of tanks that line the vast hall, and of marine plants there are no less than twelve splendid classes. Very many of the living things borne and reared under the care of Mr. ROBERTS, whose days and nights are often spent on the remote shores and waters of the adjacent Sound, in search of fish material for a collection that, in delighting the throngs who every day swarm to this exhibition at the feeding hour, at the same time impresses on all, the grandeur and the beauty of that Divine intelligence, which, while scanning the multitudes of habitable worlds that are but as the sand upon the margin of the infinite, makes each particle of each instinct with gorgeous life.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INDICTMENTS FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW QUASHED.—In the Court of General Sessions on Friday, before City Judge MCCUNN, the Matter of the People *vs.* JOHN SHIELDS, THOS. WHATSON and JOHN MCPATRIDGE, indicted for publicly keeping intoxicating liquors on Sunday, came up again on the motion to quash the indictments. Mr. HALL appeared for the people, and said he was not prepared to argue the motion, on the ground that he had not received the points in the case from the counsel for the defendants, and which he was required, by the rules of this Court, to give with his notice of motion, and asked an adjournment until the next term, especially since he had argued the question before Recorder HOFFMAN on a demurrer to some of the same class of indictments with Mr. SMITH, counsel for the liquor-dealers.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., counsel for the defendants, stated that he had, some several weeks since, served notice of motion to quash the indictments [illegible] the service of the points in the case, for the reason that Mr. HALL's assistants had appeared in Court and asked adjournments to accommodate Mr. HALL, and also, that on the last adjournment he had commenced his argument, and in courtesy to the prosecution, at their request, consented to let the matter stand until the 20th inst., when it was understood, both by the City Judge and the prosecution, that the motion should certainly be heard; and that the points raised by Mr. SMITH on the demurrer were entirely different to those he intended to present at this time against these indictments.

Judge MCCUNN stated that during his late absence from the City, some of these cases had been heard before the Recorder, although the subject had been presented to him some weeks since, and that in justice to himself and the counsel for the defendants, who, to accommodate Mr. HALL, had consented to adjourn them from time to time, he certainly was disposed to hear the argument in these cases; that he had his own views about these indictments, and had charged the late Grand Jury against finding them, and he was soon to hold another term of the Court, and would be called upon again to charge upon these questions.

Mr. HALL said he was quite unprepared to argue the question, for he did not know what he was to argue about.

Mr. BEDFORD stated his points were very brief; that he simply claimed that the *publicly keeping* intoxicating liquors on Sunday was not a common law offence, and that the statute of 1860 had simply provided a penalty for it of $50, to be sued for by the District Attorney, and that it was not therefore *indictable*, and the indictments could not be sustained, and that all these parties had been illegally arrested.

Judge MCCUNN reiterated that he had always so looked upon this statute, and that these indictments were all, therefore, void.

Mr. HALL said he should not argue the question, as the same points had already been argued before this Court at the present term, and as it seemed the Court already had a very decided opinion on the subject. He would therefore consent that these indictments be quashed.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction, yesterday noon, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Albert*. The sale took place at the Union stores, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The cargo was assorted, of salt, coffee, raisins, oils, sugar, preserves, &c. The following are the prices for which the goods were knocked down: 265 bags salt, (761 bushels,) 80 cents per bag; 12 bags coffee, S. V., Matanzas, 1,764 net, 19¼ cents per pound; 1 case cigars, Sebastopol, M. Regalia, 5,000, $25 per M; Jenny Brevas, 5,000, $32 per M; Niagara Londres, 1,800, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Sebastopol, M. Regalia, 1,400, $28 50 per M; Niagara Londres, 6,100, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Matanzas, Milan, 6,100; do. Londres, 1,000; do., Milan, 1,800; do. Londres, 5,500; do. do., 5,500; do. Milan, 4,800, $18 per M; 59 boxes Castile soap, 7,196 pounds net, 12 cents per pound; 26 boxes sugar, 6,500 pounds, or 250 each, 9¾ cents per pound; 15 boxes preserved fruit, 1 dozen cans each, $3 75 per dozen; 23 boxes maraschino, 1 dozen bottles each, $2 per dozen; 12 boxes almond oil, 1 dozen cans, J. A. G., 1,008 pounds, 19 cents per pound; 94 jars olive oil, $1 35 per jar; 26 half boxes layer raisins, $1 45 per box; 1 case raisins, 54 cartons, 62½ cents per carton; 12 boxes prunes, 276 pounds net, 5 cents per pound; 80 pounds sponges, 12 cents per pound; 7 bags coffee, 289 pounds, 19⅞ cents per pound; 91 bags coffee, S. S. C., 11,473 pounds, 19¼ cents; 105 bags coffee, St. Barbara, 20,168 pounds, 19⅜ cents; 1 bag coffee, S. L. G., 153 pounds, 19⅛ cents; 60 boxes cotton cards, each 2 dozen, $3 per dozen; 124 boxes raisins, large, $2 50 per box; 1 box knitting needles, $2 25 per box. A case of drugs was knocked down at $111, which concluded the sale.

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH HOXIE, ESQ.—An unexpected feature of the twenty-third anniversary of the Rutgers Female Institute, and one of touching interest, was the presentation to Judge HOXIE of a medal of the Institute, in behalf of the Trustees, and of a beautiful basket of flowers from the pupils of the school. In making this presentation, Dr. A. D. SMITH, President of the Board of Trustees, alluded in felicitous terms to the long and laborious services which Judge HOXIE had rendered to the Institute as its Trustee, during the twenty-three years of its existence, and which had made him worthy of an honor which had previously been bestowed only upon his friend, HENRY CLAY. He also testified, in behalf of the pupils, to the love which they had all cherished for him. Judge HOXIE replied with much feeling, expressing his unabated regard for the Institution, though compelled to dissolve his official connection as Trustee; and pledged his aid, counsel or labors whenever they could be of service to the Institute. The members of the graduating class are: Misses Eliza H. Brown, Mary E. Browning, Eliza D. Freeborn, Charlotte E. Higgins, Annie M. Reid, Maria L. Knower and Josie Sutphen.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE "WAR."—The Ninth Ward Republican Association rooms, in Bleecker Building, were crowded Friday evening with a fine audience, on the occasion of an address by Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, on the "War." The Judge arraigned the rebels as criminals before his jury—the audience. He proved that the leaders of the rebellion were guilty of "unlawful assemblages," "conspiracy," "larceny," "robbery," "piracy," "mayhem," "false imprisonment," "kidnapping" and "murder," according to the technical definition of those crimes in the law books, and, as the whole is greater than any of its parts, and all above crimes are included in the great crime of treason, he concluded that the rebel leaders could not in justice be saved from the halter. He dissected all the pretended causes for secession, and showed that the alleged grievances of the South were just no injury at all. He demonstrated the unwavering fidelity of the Government to the rights of the South, and the patient submission of the North to the demands of the Slave Power, justifying in that light all the measures taken for the restoration of the Union, and the striking change in the policy of the General Government with regard to Slavery.

A CITIZEN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour Friday afternoon a serious affray occurred between one of the Policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct and a man named JOHN DUGAN. The difficulty originated over a game of billiards, at a saloon on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Fourth-avenue. When the fight grew desperate the parties, at the instigation of the proprietor of the place, transferred the scene of battle from the saloon to the side-walk in front. The Policeman, whose name is PATRICK O'TOOLE, there drew a pistol from his pocket and shot his antagonist. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he was examined, and pronounced to be in a critical condition. The officer was arrested, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His shield, No. 1,943, was taken from him.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—Threading the labyrinthine mazes of the Ramble, promenading through the delightful Mall, strolling over the spacious lawns, lolling on grassy couches in shady groves, sailing on the picturesque lake, or gazing listlessly into the clear waters from artistic bridges, a crowd of joyful citizens enjoyed the Central Park yesterday afternoon and evening, and listened the while to the pleasant strains of DODWORTH's music. Infantile humanity gamboled in gladsome glee on the grateful grass, and children of a larger growth disported amid a combination of enjoyments unequaled in any public park in the world. The splendid equipages and the orderly, well-dressed throng of pedestrians, denoted how dearly-prized is this oasis of the Metropolis.

COMMISSION TO ADJUST MILITARY CLAIMS.—This Commission has been in session daily during the past week, commencing their session at 3 P. M. As there is considerable misapprehension prevailing in regard to the purposes of the Board, it may be well to state that they are at present passing only upon incidental claims for the subsistence and equipment of troops, which claims have not been yet paid, in consequence of some informalities. Several of these have been adjusted, but cannot yet be made public. With regard to claims of regiments or companies for lost or worn uniforms, such demands will not be taken up till July, and must in the first instance be presented to the Department at Albany.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Nicholas Martin, to the Third Precinct; Wm. H. Green, to the Fifth; Henry Borman, to the Eighth; George C. Gifford, to the Seventh; Andrew McClintock, to the Third; Henry Reynard and John L. Carter, to the Ninth; Wm. H. Sperling, to the Thirteenth; Robert Govers, to the Forty-third; Wm. Everett, to the Forty-fourth, and George B. Hedges, to the Forty-eighth. *Resignations*—John A. Galloway, of the Sixth Precinct; Martin Reuer, of the Tenth; Alex. McIlhargy, of the Eleventh; Wm. O. Madden, of the Twenty-ninth; Charles F. Woodward, of the Thirty-first, and George R. Luyster, of the Forty-third.

TROY FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The labors of this Committee will be brought to a close in a few days. The amount remitted to the Mayor of Troy for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration will reach $241,000, of which $14,700 were forwarded by Mr. WILLIAMS, the Treasurer, $2,620 by Mr. DURKEE, and $950 by Hon. RICHARD SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad. The flour merchants in the Corn Exchange generously subscribed near $6,000 toward the fund. Mr. WILLIAMS, the Treasurer, will present his report in a few days.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—JAMES SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday upon the charge of felonious assault, committed upon Mr. THOMAS P. PLUNKETT, of No. 182 East Broadway. It is alleged that late on Friday night, SULLIVAN quietly attacked the complainant while in the street, by coming up [illegible] behind [illegible] a hatchet upon his head, thereby fracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him. Officer MCQUADE, of the [illegible] Precinct, took the offender into custody, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

FRUITS OF CHARITY.—Four baskets of "Wilson's Seedling" strawberries, the remarkably fine products of the Industrial Farm at East Chester, were placed before us yesterday. As an evidence that the managers of that worthy charitable institution are thoroughly up in the rural avocations to which they addict themselves, the berries have a value beyond the recommendations they address to the palate. We are gratified to know that the enterprise of Mr. PEASE is meeting with great encouragement and success.

BEN WOOD'S ALLEGED TREASON.—By order of the Secretary of War GEORGE F. THOMPSON, of this City, was sent to Washington on Friday night in charge of a Marshal's officer, to tell what he knows in relation to the alleged treason of BEN. WOOD. Mr. THOMPSON was formerly clerk of FERNANDO WOOD, while the latter was Mayor of the City, and previous to that time he was connected with the editorial department of the New-York *Daily News*.

THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS, Col. BUCKINGHAM, continue in a nice, agreeable encampment, at the Red House, Harlem. They muster, now, not enough to make a full regiment, but enough to be ordered off by July 1 to the seat of war. The officers of the regiment have just presented Col. BUCKINGHAM with a very beautiful sword and case, all of exquisite workmanship.

ARREST OF A CLERK OF BEN. WOOD.—MR. GEO. F. THOMPSON, formerly clerk to BEN. WOOD, and one of the ex-editors of the *Daily News*, was arrested on Friday evening by Deputy-Marshal SIMONSON, per orders from the Secretary of War, and taken to Washington in charge of Deputy PEEL, to testify before the Congressional Committee in the matter of the charges against BEN. WOOD.

OUR NATIVE TALENT.—Master WILLIE PAPE, the young pianist, of whose performances we have so often spoken with commendation, commences this week an engagement at the Cremorne Garden. That he will prove an attractive feature, no one can doubt, who has ever heard his really wonderful and genius-inspired performances.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PANIC AMONG THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY—"A NEGRO IN THE FENCE."—The Kings County Medical Society, among whose members are to be found some of the most conservative, learned and dignified of the disciples of Esculapius, was recently thrown into as much commotion as if one of Commodore FARRAGUT's 13-inch bombs had been dropped suddenly into their midst. At a recent meeting of the Society, Dr. NORTH, a member in good standing, practicing in the Eastern District, gravely proposed Dr. REA for membership. The proposition took the usual course, and was referred to the Censors, who, in due course of time, put a few questions to Dr. NORTH as to the character and standing of Dr. REA, and the questions all having been answered satisfactorily, they reported in favor of admitting the outside brother in the profession to all the honors to be conferred by a close communion with so distinguished an organization as the Society aforesaid. At the last monthly meeting, just as the members present were about going through with the stereotyped form of balloting on the proposition to admit "Dr. REA," the worthy Health-officer of the city, Dr. J. B. JONES, who, by reason of his official position, has a more extended knowledge of the practicing physicians in the city than "any other man," thought he "smelt a rat," and springing to his feet, stated, much to the astonishment of some, at least, of the members present, that he knew of but one practicing physician in the city, bearing the name of the candidate, *and that was a negro!* He put the question to Dr. NORTH, to know if *that* Dr. REA was the candidate he had proposed, and was promptly answered in the affirmative. The scene that followed, it is impossible to describe, because there was no impartial reporter present to record what was said and done, and those who were present are not inclined to say much about what did transpire; but one thing is certain, Dr. JONES made a motion to lay all the proceedings, so far as had, upon the table, and it was carried. The question is a new one for the Society to handle, and may result as disastrously to the organization as it has before in other organizations—religious, political, and scientific. What adds to the embarrassment of those who oppose the admission of the candidate is, that they cannot discover any clause in the Constitution or by-laws of the Society which prevents a negro from being recognized as a man and a brother, and under the enforcement of which, any applicant who comes up to the standard of qualifications required, can be kept out. At the next meeting Dr. NORTH may possibly propose the following as a motto for the Society: "*Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus, Justitiam.*" If adopted, the whole question is at once settled.

MORTALITY.—There were 113 deaths in the city during the week ending yesterday, according to the returns made to Dr. JONES, Health Officer: Males, 53; females, 60—from the following diseases: Ossification of arteries, fracture of the skull, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, abscess, suffocation and malformation—one each; premature birth, hydrocephalus, rheumatism, whooping cough, cancer, croup, dysentery, inflammation of the womb and diphtheria—two each; cholera infantum, apoplexy, disease of the heart, measles and debility—three each; marasmus, inflammation of the bowels, drowned, disease of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, hemorrhage of the lungs—four each; dropsy—seven; congestion of the brain and scarlet fever—nine each; convulsions—eleven; consumption—thirteen; still-born—nine. Fifty-four were five years of age and under.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM INSTANT DEATH.—As Col. EDWARD J. RILEY, of No. 196 Front-street, was riding in a carriage through Court-street yesterday afternoon with his wife and child, the carriage, at the corner of Douglass-street, collided with a cart, driven by CHARLES LYNCH, of the corner of Court and Sacket streets, when Col. RILEY, wife and child, were thrown with great violence to the pavement and directly under the wheels of a passing Greenwood car—the driver of which promptly stopped his car, thereby avoiding injury to the persons on the ground. Much to the astonishment of every one who witnessed the accident no person was seriously injured.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.—On Friday night three burglars attempted to rob the store of DAVID SEMPKIN, corner of Van Buren-street and Classon but they met with such a reception that they were glad enough to beat a hasty retreat. They forced open a door, and as the first one put his head inside Mr. SEMPKIN—who had been aroused by the noise—struck him on the head, probably inflicting a mortal wound. The wounded man bled profusely, and was carried off by his companions, and Mr. SEMPKIN, satisfied to get rid of the intruders, did not make an alarm or follow in pursuit, and they accordingly escaped.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two female pickpockets operated quite extensively upon ladies walking in Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, robbing several of all the loose money about them, and among others Mrs. D. C. BOKER, from whom they obtained $90. An alarm was given, and the Police of the Forty-second Precinct succeeded in arresting one of the operators, who gave her name as MARY SULLIVAN, but her accomplice has thus far eluded the officers put upon her track. No money was found upon the person arrested.

LUMBER-YARD DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Friday night the lumber-yard of TRUMBULL & MCBAIN, corner of Harrison and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $7,000, which amount is covered by insurance in the Montauk and other offices. The fire originated in a stable on the premises, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A THIEF CAUGHT.—An English woman named HELEN HARGROVE obtained employment at No. 163 Clinton-street, in April last, and a few days afterward left suddenly, taking with her property valued at $400. Mr. PERKINS, her employer, while coming from Philadelphia yesterday, on board the *Richard Stockton*, discovered the missing girl decked out in his wife's finery, and he caused her arrest upon arriving in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY

SALARIES OF THE JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS.—An ordinance was passed by the Common Council of Jersey City, on Friday evening, fixing the salaries of the city officials for the current year as follows: Recorder, $700; City Clerk, $2,000; Marshal, $1,000; Comptroller, $1,200; Treasurer, $800; Corporation Attorney, $1,000; Overseer of the Poor, $600; Street Commissioner, $700; Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers, (also paid by private parties,) $50; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $500; Assessors, each $600; Collector of City Revenue, $1,200; Chief of Police, $1,000; Aids of the Chief and Patrolmen, $500; Clerk of the Board of Fire Commissioners, $100; Assistant in the Office of the City Clerk, $500.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PICKPOCKET.—A young man, giving his name as THOMAS MARTIN, was arrested on Saturday in Jersey City by Officer MCAULEY, on suspicion of stealing a gentleman's watch while riding in one of the cars of the South Bergen Railroad. Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for examination. An accomplice escaped.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rumors obtained currency in this City and elsewhere yesterday that a severe battle was progressing before Richmond—one account having it that our left wing had been defeated, and another that the city had been captured. Late in the evening, however, warrant came from Washington for the denial of all such reports—nothing more serious having occurred than the usual skirmishing of the pickets, and the fighting which ordinarily results from reconnoissances. Indeed, a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, received at the War Department in the afternoon, dated at 2½ o'clock, states that things had been pretty quiet during the day. The Commanding General further states that his preparations were progressing well.

The expedition which proceeded up the White River from Memphis, several days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation, has been heard from. The expedition consisted of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Mound City*, and the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, commanded by Col. Fitch. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, where two rebel batteries were found, mounting seven guns, and supported by a force of infantry. The gunboats engaged the batteries, while Col. Fitch landed his forces some two and a half miles below, and advanced to make an attack. During the action a rifled shot from one of the rebel batteries penetrated the steam drum of the *Mound City*, and the escaping steam killed and disabled most of her officers and crew. Col. Fitch then signaled the fleet to cease firing while he made an assault, and the batteries were carried by his troops in the most dashing and gallant manner, and with no loss of life. The rebel infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners were shot at their posts, their commanding officer, Freye, (formerly of the navy,) was wounded and taken prisoner, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, were captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 125. Our loss was caused solely by the escaping steam on board the *Mound City*. The boat was expected to be repaired and ready to proceed with the expedition the next day.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated the 19th inst., states that our army has ceased its pursuit of Beauregard, and returned from Booneville, about nineteen miles below Corinth, to a more northerly position—probably to Corinth. Beauregard was reported to be at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong, while Kirby Smith was at Chattanooga with 20,000, and Price was at Fulton with 15,000. The whole system of railroads centering at Corinth was rapidly being put in usable condition.

A flag of truce proceeded, on Friday, from Fortress Monroe to City Point, but brought down no news. Our James River flotilla still retained its position above City Point, awaiting the proper moment to coöperate with Gen. McClellan in his operations against the rebel capital.

The gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at this port, yesterday, from New-Orleans and the other Gulf ports. The advices from the former are not so late as previously received. The mortar flotilla was preparing for the attack upon the water defences of Mobile. From Key West we learn that Gen. Brannan, in command there, was making preparations to transfer his forces to Hilton Head, to coöperate with Gen. Hunter.

A letter from an officer on board the gunboat *Kineo*, dated Baton Rouge, June 9, says: "We sail to-morrow for New-Orleans, to repair, previous to a new move which I am not at liberty at present to communicate, and which will take about a week." He says further, "The people here can easily be led back to Union sentiments I have become acquainted with several of the citizens, who openly speak of their disgust of everything Confederate. I went, last Sunday, to the Episcopal Church, where the services were strongly Union in sentiment." He also mentions a planter who sticks to the Union, who every morning sends off to the gunboat an old negro, with fine blackberries, eggs, milk, &c.

Key West correspondence shows that the value of the British and "secesh" ships and cargoes captured by the United States blockading squadron, during the twelve months past, runs up to nearly $2,000,000, an item which will go some length to counterbalance the cost of carrying on the war on the coast, and to recompense our gallant tars. With such striking proofs before them of the efficiency of the blockade, we may be certain we shall hear no more in the foreign journals of it being a blockade on paper only.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress, granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were presented. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the Navy Department to accept the title of League Island, below Philadelphia. A bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The House bill, establishing certain post-roads, and authorizing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate so much of the report of Hon. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen on the subject of ordnance, as relates to the gun contract of Shubarth. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was postponed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the Government, was considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President Buchanan a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the Ex-President as their Chief, can never be effaced from his memory.

The steamer *New Uncle Sam* arrived at Cairo on June 18, from Pittsburgh Landing, with 350 prisoners, taken near Corinth. They will be taken to St. Louis, thence to Camp Douglas. The work on the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in operation last Saturday, but on Friday night rebel guerrillas succeeded in destroying a bridge over one of the tributaries of the Obion River, which will require some days to repair before trains can pass over in safety. A hand-car, through from Corinth, arrived at Columbus on Monday. The captured rebel gunboats *Bragg* and *Sumter* are being repaired at the naval depôt at Cairo. The work is progressing rapidly. They will be ready in a few days.

Brig.-Gen. Gorman has written a letter to Gov. Andrew, extolling, in the highest terms, the bravery exhibited by the Fifteenth Massachusetts in the battle of Fair Oaks. He says: "It was their fortune to be participants in a *real*, not imaginary, bayonet charge, made upon the most intrepid and daring of the rebel forces, and at a critical moment for our cause. Most nobly and gallantly did they honor themselves and their gallant little State, and most proudly may she feel over them. With such troops in the field we are invincible, and the result of this contest with an unholy rebellion cannot be doubted."

Sir John B. Robinson, having retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, the members of the Bar gave him a magnificent banquet on Thursday night last, in the Osgood Hall, Toronto. Some 200 gentlemen, comprising many of the most distinguished men in the province, sat down to dinner on the occasion.

It was Gen. Absalom Baird, not Bayard, who distinguished himself on the occasion of the occupation of Cumberland Gap by our forces, as stated in Gen. Morgan's official report. Gen. Baird is a Pennsylvanian, and a graduate of West Point.

A case of some interest has just been before the Common Pleas at General Term, and in which the Court were divided in opinion, touching the liability of one of the lessees of one of the City wharves for damages in consequence of non-repair, in an action in which possession was shown only by proof of the lease. The case involved the question of liability of the lessees even though there was no actual entry. A statement of the case will be found in the law column.

A livelier business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was firmer, Wheat steady, Corn cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Metals, as also for Pork, Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Groceries, Codfish, Tallow, Wool and Whisky, at uniform rates generally. Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Salt, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. The freight engagements were quite moderate.

The Question of Time.

There are two sets of theorists whose notions respecting the duration of the war will be likely to prove as fallacious as they are antagonistic. These speculators are the Bulls and the Bears of the rebellion. One party is always finishing up affairs in "thirty" or "sixty" days, while the other, as persistently, protracts the strife to an indefinite period. The one can see in secession but a sort of exaggerated Astor-place riot, while the other finds in its looming proportions the signs of no briefer struggle than another Thirty Years' War. One will have it things are to be settled by the sharp and sudden action which disperses a mob, and which leaves the municipal authorities undisturbed in the assertion of all they claim to enforce; the other believes it destined that the war shall drag on through weary years, until the exausted combatants mutually agree to put up with half of the whole they have struggled for, and patch up a new Peace of Westphalia.

Truth, as usual, will lie between the two extremes; but it is easy to demonstrate that overwhelming probabilities are in favor of its coming far nearer the brief than the lengthy alternative. Setting aside the complications which arise from a purely domestic dissension, and viewing the contest as being simply between two foreign nations, there is abundant evidence against its being a very protracted one. The more modern wars are, the more they are distinguished for their brevity. The Russian war, the East Indian rebellion, the Italian war, the last Franco-Austrian war, all illustrate this statement, and there are certainly more reasons in favor of a speedy solution in our case than in either of those named. Steam, iron-plated gunboats and large navigable rivers are the potent agents, only one of which existed, or could be employed, in those wars, but whose use has been so remarkably time-saving, so far, in our own.

It is in view of these distinctive features that the oft-quoted comparison of this insurrection to our War of Independence becomes so idle and insignificant. Suppose England to have been at peace, instead of at war, with other powerful nations at the time of our Revolution; suppose her to have had a fleet of iron-clads, and our country to have been interlaced with railways; suppose, in short, all the relations to have subsisted which at present exist between ourselves and the rebels, who would believe that, under such circumstances, our fathers could have achieved their independence? They were wise men, as well as patriotic and brave; they counted the cost, and measured the chances with skill and care, before they took the irrevocable step. Had the condition of things existed which we have suggested, they would have waited until their country was much stronger, or England much weaker, before attempting what was otherwise an impossibility. The Southern rebels, less sagacious, are fighting for a cause which, logically and morally, was from the outset hopeless, and which their military failures are rapidly convincing the world, is as rotten in point of strength, as it has always been in that of principle.

The evidences of failing spirit and breaking energies are thickening from all parts of the pseudo Confederacy. Their army, long kept in the dark, as regards the failure of the campaign in the Southwest, is at last apprised of it, and exhibits deadly signs of demoralization. Let Richmond fall, and we doubt whether any considerable body of rebel troops can be brought to face a National force in the field. Neither will the Fabian policy, on which, as a last hope, the traitors appear to rely, avail for any considerable prolongation of the war. Such a policy might answer in the wilds and deserts of Tartary, and we may perhaps see it successful on the plains of Mexico, but it can scarcely be employed with success in a territory traversed by numerous railways and rich with navigable streams. Go where they may, the Government can pursue the "guerrillas" to their lair; and a few sharp examples, held up at the proper moment, will make their trade at once unfashionable and unprofitable.

We believe then, with Gen. McClellan, that the war will be "short," albeit the chances of war are such that the length of a campaign can hardly be arbitrarily prognosticated. Yet were it continued beyond all human probability; were the "sixty days" haply to swell into six hundred; were even the ridiculous boast of Mr. Davis to be verified, and "the war be carried on for twenty years on Virginia soil," there is comfort in the conviction that the greatness and unity of our country would be full worth the cost, and that the American people would neither regret nor begrudge the necessary sacrifice.

The British Bunsby.

We all of us know the British Bunsby. Some of us have seen and talked with him, and heard from him, face to face, those marvelous opinions in which native good sense is so crushed out by prejudice and ignorance that pity mingles with our inward laughter. But we all know him upon paper. For he always distinguishes himself by the profundity and solemnity of his platitudes upon American topics; and therefore on the breaking out of the rebellion he was immediately engaged, at any price, to write for all the London papers. For all, with one or two exceptions; and we expected, may we venture to say that we hoped, that the London *Examiner* was one of these. But we were doomed to disappointment. That paper, long and justly celebrated for eschewing the Bunsbian productions upon general subjects, he has at last successfully selected as the victim of his crowning effort,—a profound article upon "The American Combatants."

He begins, of course, by pointing out the wisdom of Europe and the foolishness of America. "There have been," he says, "wise men of the East; but whether there be any wise men of the West we must needs doubt in the face of the news received every few days from America." Then he pounces down upon poor Gen. Butler, who, he says, treats the New-Orleans people after the fashion of certain apothecaries, who would cure a man whether he was sick or no, and with or without his will. He recites the General's sharp declaration as to the conduct of "the defenceless remnant of civilians left in New-Orleans," and upon the announcement that those who insult the flag shall be punished, says that this is the apothecaries' exclamation over their victim, "Come, let us proceed with the case." And he does proceed with a vengeance, cries Bunsby; for, mind you, for—for your for is a very important term in the Bunsbian opinion; it implies knowledge, and logic, and wisdom, and all that sort of thing; "for," then says Bunsby, "his next act is the issue of the following logical proclamation." And that proclamation? Is one already, somewhat famous, beginning, "Headquarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862," and signed "David Hunter." The proclamation, with its date at Hilton Head, South Carolina, its signature and all, is copied in full—for it is well to be accurate we all know; and then Bunsby leads off triumphantly, "Now, as President Lincoln's receipt of this proclamation of Gen. Butler's, was the issue of another proclamation, declaring it null and void," &c., &c., the logical conclusion at the end of the sentence being that "Gen. Hunter is bound to relieve, by his own argument, New-Orleans from martial law!" But, why must Gen. Hunter abolish martial law in New-Orleans? Because he has declared martial law and Slavery incompatible, and abolished the latter, which being restored in spite of him, he must, to be wise and logical, like his censor, abolish martial law. To be sure, Gen. Hunter issued his proclamation at Hilton Head, S. C., and Gen. Butler his in New-Orleans, La.; the two places being six hundred miles apart as the bird flies, and the two proclamations had nothing whatever to do with each other. But what of that? Bunsby, Bunsby of the East, the logical Bunsby, the wise Bunsby, has spoken to the foolish men of the West, and so it must be.

Could the obfuscation of ideas and the density of ignorance, which prevail in Great Britain about our affairs, have a better illustration than this? Here is a man sits down to read us a solemn and improving lesson upon an important event of the war, and he is absolutely so fuddled that he confuses Gen. Butler with Gen. Hunter, putting the words of the one into the mouth of the other, making the President rebuke one when he rebuked the other, and holding each responsible for the other's acts; confounding, also, two important and well known places, which are in different States, and separated by a distance greater than from London to Marseilles!

This is about as near the truth as John Bull ever gets in matters American; but it is not always so easy to show to all men's eyes how far he is out of his reckoning, because physical facts are not always, though they are often, set at naught by him. Thus this very London *Examiner*, the week before its delivery of this wonderful opinion, delivered another upon the subject of our rebellion, equally wise and astounding; it being that "The End is Not Yet," in spite of the continued success of the National arms at all important points. And why is the end not yet? Why, because a gentleman well known in Rouen and Manchester for the fineness and the purity of his Sea Island cotton, wrote to a correspondent in London that "he had just completed the destruction, by fire, of his beautiful residence," with all its out-houses and appurtenances, and, finally, "of 14,000 bales of cotton, which, until the approach of the invader, he had forborne to destroy." Then, exclaims Bunsby, "what is there to reconcile such a man henceforth to compromise?" O, befogged, and easily-upon-American-affairs-bamboozled Bunsby, none of the foolish men of the West expect him to be reconciled to compromise, or care one button whether he is or no. They leave all expectations and speculations upon that point to the "wise men of the East," who show that they know so much about the subject. Learn, O, Bunsby! that the whole yield of sea-island cotton does not exceed, if it equals, fourteen thousand bales, in the best seasons, and that no one man grows more than two hundred bales of it. Next learn that no planter has yet set fire to his house and his out-buildings, and his cotton, in all the sea-island district—if, indeed, it has been done anywhere. And finally, learn that the main purpose of this war is to rid the country of the rule of such men as this correspondent is, or pretends to be. There are but a few thousand of them, all told; and they, by intrigue, misrepresentation and audacity, have brought about this rebellion for their own ends, setting aside, or using as mere material for them to work their will with, all the other hundreds of thousands and millions of their fellow-citizens, who are not planters and slaveholders, or the hangers-on of planters and slaveholders. Now, these men, no man in his senses supposes for an instant will be reconciled to anything except having their own way. They will not be asked to "compromise." There has been enough of that sort of thing, and there is an end of it. But they will be told that they must submit, like all other citizens, to the authority of the constitutional Government of this country, or else leave the country or leave the world! No one proposes or desires to burn their houses or to lay waste their fields; so that if that "devastation such as the world has not seen since the days of Attila," which all the wise men of the East seem to regard as the necessary preliminary to a restoration of the Union, should take place, it would be at the hands, not of the Government of the United States, but of its rebellious citizens themselves, who alone are responsible for that lack of cotton which is partly, and that lack of custom which is chiefly, the cause of the interest of Great Britain and France in the suppression of the rebellion, which since it first assumed respectable dimensions the wise men aforesaid have, in the plenitude of their wisdom, done all in their power, short of a formal and open violation of international law, to foment and strengthen.

A Danger and a Caution.—Is there not danger that Beauregard and his immense Corinthian army may turn up again as suddenly, unexpectedly and mysteriously as they disappeared? He left Corinth three weeks ago or more, carrying, according to the indirect statement of Gen. Halleck in his official dispatch, 120,000 men with him, while twenty National Generals and a hundred thousand National troops were watching him, and not a troop nor a General of them knew all that he had gone, till the premises were accidentally discovered to be vacated; nor could any one of them tell where he went to, nor, after nearly a month's search, can they discover where he now really is. Now, if he could slip away thus softly and undiscovered, while the eyes of Halleck and a hundred thousand men were on him, would it not be a very easy thing for him to slip back again, now that Gen. Halleck is said to have gone on a visit to St. Louis, now that Gen. Pope is on a visit to Washington, now that Gen. Buell is in East Tennessee, Gen. Mitchel near Chattanooga, Gen. Wallace at Memphis, and now that our army is scattered at numerous points under subordinate commanders? It would certainly be a good thing for the Argus-eyed commander of our Western Department to look to.

The semi-official telegram from Corinth, published this morning, says that Beauregard is at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong; that K. Smith is at Chattanooga, with 20,000; that Price is at Fulton, with 15,000; and that Van Dorn is at Grenada, with a cavalry force. If all this is true, (which we do not believe,) it would be an easy thing for Beauregard to make a rapid march toward Corinth again, cut up the detachment of our army we have there—it would be easy for Smith to destroy Gen. Mitchel—and then for these two rebel forces, acting in conjunction with Gen. Price, to seize again their old positions near the Tennessee River, to march upon and capture Nashville, if not to march upon and capture Louisville. The rebels, we know, consider it their true policy to make desperate and sudden dashes into our territory, and there seems to be here an opportunity offered them, which even the purblind eyes of a rebel could not fail to see. The Commander-in-Chief of our army is doubtless alive to these possibilities.

Sensible Gauls.—Our Paris correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, said, that as each battle takes place in America, the French become more and more bewildered on the subject of iron-plated vessels as opposed to fortifications, and kindred problems. First, a proposition is proven by us, and the French accept it as definitive; then the next battle disproves it, and reverses the decision. First, it is shown to the satisfaction of France, that one iron ship is immeasurably and overwhelmingly superior in battle to all wooden ones. Frenchman sees the proofs, and admits that the thing is indisputable. That very moment we are quite ready to prove that wooden ships, (or, as the gallant Capt. Boggs phrased it, "iron hearts in wooden ships") are superior to even iron-cased batteries. We show that stone forts are worthless in a contest with iron ships, and, we also prove, that no iron ship, or fleet of iron ships, can stand against the fearful weight of metal we throw from the enormous guns we have mounted on forts. We demonstrate the superiority of rams, and we show how they can be dodged or destroyed. In fact, we no sooner prove any given point than we demonstrate its opposite; till finally the only thing that seems certain is, that whatever *is*, isn't. We have had the merit of being the first to illustrate these variant facts in the science of war, and hence they have called forth the general notice of the world.

In this predicament, Frenchman is sensible. He does not begin to abuse, villify and insult us, as Cockney does. He does not roar and fume and work himself into a frenzy over each successive scientific or moral fact which we illustrate. But our correspondent says that, in despair of settling or predicting any one thing or event, "finally all parties in France have folded their arms, and agreed to stand still and look on till the war is over, and see what else is going to be proven."

Now this is sensible in France. This is all that Americans ask of the world. We do not ask the applause of other peoples, nor do we now care for their sympathy. All we ask is that they shall not make fools of themselves, as the senile Brougham has just done, by misinterpreting events before they are wrought out; but that they possess their souls in patience till the whole problem is solved,—which will not be so very long,—and then they can pass their opinion on the general result, and on all the details. John Bull may be fatter than Johnny Crapaud; he may have a bigger paunch, heavier chops, and a thicker skull; but it is evident that he is sadly in want of a little of the philosophy which the mercurial Gauls seem at last to have acquired. Let him stand still, fold his arms, and look on at what he cannot yet understand; and we venture to predict that before long he will see—what he shall see.

A New Tariff.—We published in our telegraphic column yesterday, the information that a new Tariff bill had been introduced in Congress, together with a statement of some of the most prominent changes to be effected by it.

The passage of a new Tariff will become a necessity when the Tax bill shall have become a law, and the Committee of Ways and Means, wisely taking time by the forelock, has prepared a bill for the consideration of the House. The consideration of this measure has been made the special order for next Wednesday. As the Committee of Conference on the Tax bill will have reported by that time, and the bill will, in all probability, have then become a law, we may expect but little discussion on, and the immediate passage of, the Tariff act. The act in question levies additional duties on most of the foreign articles from which the greater part of the customs revenue is derived. From the data we have received, it would appear that an almost entire revision of the present rates had been made.

This is the fourth time within a year that the tariff of duties on foreign goods has been changed, the growing expenses and necessities of the Government having required the levy of higher rates from time to time. The Tariff Act of 1857 was first amended by that of March 2, 1861, which is commonly known as the Morrill Tariff; it was again altered, August 5, 1861; the rates then imposed on sugar, tea and coffee, were changed by the Supplemental Act of December, 1861; these are again to be raised by the bill reported to the House last Friday.

One of the most important provisions of the new bill is that restoring the time allowed importers to leave their goods in store to three years, which was the length of time allowed before the passage of the Morrill Tariff. The importing merchants of this City have found the law requiring duties on bonded goods to be paid within three months from the time they are placed in store, exceedingly oppressive. This rule was laid down by the Act of March 2, 1861, which raised the rates of duty to a much higher figure than those in effect previous to that date. We have already said that they were raised still higher afterward. Thus a rule which would at any time have been oppressive, was rendered doubly so by the difficulties experienced in paying such high rates. Our importers will be highly gratified if the proposed change be concurred in by Congress.

A Word to Military Officers.—The following remarks are worth printing twice, and if we could induce every commanding officer to peruse and consider them, it would be well for the honor of our army in the eyes of the world. We republish them from our Paris letter, given yesterday. Since the remarks were penned in Paris, on the 3d inst., there have occurred a number of instances in which the painful charges referred to have been made by our military officers, the grossest of which was that on the Upper Potomac upon which we animadverted the other day. Said our correspondent:

"Some comments have been made in France on the frequent charges of *cowardice* which pass back and forth between American regiments. In a Government like that of the Empire, where the military element takes the first rank, these indelicate criminations and recriminations must indeed provoke a feeling very near akin to disgust. So thorough is the *esprit de corps* of the French army, that such a thing as *cowardice* does not rank among the possible things, and when a regiment yields from over-pressure, their brothers-in-arms in neighboring regiments would think it a crime to take advantage of the fact to fix upon them the cruel and indelible stain of *cowardice*. Their brothers-in-arms accept, as a matter of course, that when a regiment yields, it does so either to secure a better position for accomplishing the end in view, or because it is so punished as to render the holding of the position impossible. It may be that this kind of public crimination is inseparable to a young and green army; it is, however, none the less cruel and reprehensible."

The Last Ditch at Last.—The officers of one of our gunboats which arrived here yesterday from the Gulf coast, bring the important intelligence that the rebels are determined to hold Mobile, and make the final struggle there. Their breastworks defending the city are protected by ditches thirty feet in width, and they give forth that these are the last ditches they will dig, and that in them they propose to die. So, after much pains and searching, the last ditch is discovered. It is located just where we always supposed it would be—on the very verge of the Gulf of Mexico. The ditch is doubtless of the kind known in military classification as a wet ditch, and communicates directly with the waters of the Gulf. Near by the outlet of the ditch, or, probably, sailing in it, there is doubtless a very fast sailing-vessel—probably the *Nashville*—in which the rebel leaders will take refuge about the time they should, according to the programme, be dying, and sail off to some other country to see if there cannot be discovered a ditch which comes a short distance *after* the last. Milton says that beneath the lowest deep, there is a lower depth; and why shouldn't there be a hundred ditches *after* the last? We are glad, however, that the rebels have given us exact information of the geography of the last ditch on this continent. It is at Mobile. That is the reason, probably, that Beauregard is making tracks in that direction.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Albany.

Albany, Saturday, June 21.

About 300 sick and wounded soldiers arrived here this morning, in the *Elm City*. They were conveyed to the barracks, which were fitted up as a hospital. Carts, litters and carriages of all descriptions were ready at the boat to receive them. One soldier died while being carried to the hospital. All are well cared for, and the best accommodations and medical attendance supplied them.

The Death of Charles Ellet, the Engineer.

The telegraph announces the death of Col. Ellet, the commander and contriver of the Ram Squadron, which did such terrible execution upon the enemy at the late engagement before Memphis. In his eagerness to direct his formidable engines of destruction most effectively, Col. Ellet exposed himself recklessly, receiving a shot in the ankle. The wound has, it seems, proved fatal.

Charles Ellet will always be remembered as one of the most ingenious, daring and successful of American Engineers. A native of Pennsylvania, and a thorough master of his profession, his name is identified with several of the most important public works in the country, notably, the various railroads in Virginia; and of these, with the Virginia Central Railroad, for which he constructed its wonderful temporary track across the Blue Ridge. He also contributed largely to the improvement of the navigation of the Kanawha River. To the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and we believe with the suspension bridge at Wheeling, he gave the aid of his capital talents. There is, indeed, hardly any of the Western or Middle States, without some lasting evidence of Mr. Ellet's professional skill. A plan for maintaining an equal and invariable volume of water in the Ohio River, by means of reservoirs established at the head-waters of that stream, excited much ridicule when announced, but many professional critics have since pronounced the scheme eminently practicable.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Ellet, then a resident of the National Capital, became deeply interested in the conduct of military matters. Many valued articles from his pen were contributed to the columns of the New-York Times; articles which attracted the marked attention of the military authorities, and in many instances offered suggestions at once adopted and put in practice. Mr. Ellet, intimately acquainted with the topography and geodesy of Virginia, projected a plan for cutting off the rebel army at Manassas. His plan, though urged with much pertinacity upon the War Department and upon Gen. McClellan, failed to secure approval, and deeply chagrined and disappointed, the sanguine projector gave vent to his anger in a couple of vigorous pamphlets critical of Gen. McClellan's military qualifications and mode of prosecuting the campaign. Subsequently he directed his attention to the war on the Mississippi, planning the form of ram which events have proved to be so destructive. For this enterprise he could obtain no hearing at the Navy Department, while the War Department would go no further than to agree to pay for the rams should they prove successful. Mr. Ellet procured the aid of private capital, built his vessels, regardless of the universal prediction that they would prove mere man-traps, and entire failures as aggressive instruments of war, and used them with triumphant result at Memphis. The triumph, while it will give immortality to his name, has closed a career of brilliant professional success and public usefulness.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—No News Received—The James River Flotilla—Hospitals at New Point Comfort—Rebel Prisoners, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, June 20,
Viâ Baltimore, Saturday, June 21.

The steamer *Metamora* proceeded to City Point last evening under a flag of truce, in charge of Lieut. Dix. She returned this afternoon, but brought no news. No papers were obtained.

The fleet in James River remains as previously reported, quietly at anchor above City Point.

The steamer *Thomas Swann* is loaded, and will sail to-morrow for Port Royal. While she was loading last evening a stevedore, named Charles Myers, of Philadelphia, fell overboard and was drowned.

The store-ship *Wm. Badger* sails to-morrow for Beaufort, N. C., to be followed by other store-ships now here as soon as possible. That port is to be a depôt for naval supplies hereafter.

Gen. Dix proceeded to New Point Comfort, this morning, to make arrangements for new hospitals there. This, as well as White House Point, is in his lines.

The *Nelly Baker* brought down fifteen rebel prisoners, captured by our cavalry scouts at different points near Richmond recently.

Everything is reported quiet in the army of the Potomac.

The *Daniel Webster* has arrived here with surgeons and nurses from Boston. She will proceed to White House soon.

The steamer *Herald* arrived this forenoon from Washington, with ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hospitals of Old Point—Affecting Scenes—Testimony of the Rebel Sick and Wounded—The American Howard—Overcoming Rebel Prejudices—A Southern Judge Visits the Hygeia Hospital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Old Point, Monday, June 16, 1862.

While all minds are so intently fixed upon the records of the battle-fields, allow me to tell your readers of triumphs which we are silently and humanely, but no less effectually, achieving over the *prejudices* of the rebels in arms against us. There is, perhaps, no spot on the whole surface of these United States where this glorious and humanitarian work is to be seen in greater prominence than in the hospitals of this place.

An hour's walk through the hospitals of Old Point will afford to the intelligent thinker a larger amount of genuine romance and food for reflection than is to be found in any drama or work of fiction that ever emanated from the most gifted mind. Here can be found side by side, and in all forms of mutilation and stages of mortality, men who but yesterday were arrayed in deadly hostility against each other, and no man knowing whether the ghastly wounds under which he is writhing were not inflicted by the poor groaning and dying soldier on the bed immediately beside him.

I frequently stroll round the comfortable but mournful wards of the Hygeia Hospital, to talk with my sick friends—Union or Secesh matters not, when war has mown them all down to one common level—and the poor, gallant fellows are glad of such attentions, for it relieves the monotony of a sick bed, and it does them good to talk to those who are interested in them. Here I come in contact with men from all parts of the rebel States—Georgians, Alabamians, Mississippians, Louisianians, mingled with men from New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—and Oh! if I could find time and space to record all that falls from the lips of those who are supposed to hate us with a hatred that knows no cure—aye, even from South Carolinian lips!

I tell you I always felt that there must be fearful delusion on the part of those arrayed in arms against us—dreadful responsibility on the heads of those who are urging them on in this insane war, but I really never *knew* it until these sick-beds told it me. One Virginian—a noble-looking specimen of a man, with his hair just turning gray—told me that he was always as much a Union man as I am; that after declining to take any notice of their horrible proscription, they actually sent a body of soldiers, tore him, one Sunday morning, from his wife and three little children, utterly dependent on him, and, "what is more," said he, "the Captain who commanded them was as much a Union man as you are, only he was forced to do it." This man has his leg cut off, and a

Minie ball through the chest, from which he may never recover. A North Carolinian told me that he went into the army because he knew that if he did not he should be forced to; but that he never wished to fight us, and is now more sorry than ever since he found out how kind we are to our prisoners.

A Georgian told me that he had taken up arms because he was told and believed that we were coming to burn their dwellings, ravish their women, free their negroes and put them on perfect equality with them, &c., but that from the moment he fell on the battle-field, (when two Massachusetts men, instead of bayoneting him, as he expected, tended him like brothers,) down to the present moment, he had seen and mourned his great mistake. "They would call me a coward at home, Sir," said the brave fellow, "if they heard me talk like this; but as God is my witness," (and he held up his trembling hand,) "what I tell you is true; and if all our boys only knew what I know, they wouldn't fire another shot." This man has also got his leg cut off at the thigh.

These are but specimens of what I hear throughout the whole hospital, and I have yet to meet *the first rebel victim who speaks differently.* Mr. Barclay, (the guardian angel of this establishment, and of whom I shall write more fully presently,) was with me through all these interviews, which, I am free to confess, strained heavily upon one's sensibilities. This gentleman then took me to see his "son," as he called him, a beautiful, dark-haired youth of North Carolina, of some 15 years of age, severely wounded. The uniform gladness which Mr. Barclay's presence had created, wherever he moved through the hospital, here seemed to culminate. He bent down to the youth, kissed him as he would have kissed his own son, while the youth flung his arms joyously around Mr. Barclay's neck, played with his hair and called him "Father." It was more than manhood could withstand, and I left them abruptly. But this is not Mr. Barclay's only "son" here; other noble youths receive an equal share of his paternal attentions, and have told me, with swimming eyes, that they could not have received more kindness and care in the bosom of their own families.

And here let me openly proclaim to the world, even at the risk of wounding his sensibilities, the name of Clement B. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most generous-hearted men who ever drew the breath of life. I do so because it is well, not only for our national character, but for the cause of humanity itself, to know that such men belong to and command influence among our people. Mr. Barclay is a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, belonging to and acknowledging no party-political predilections, who has been here, for months past, devoting his time, energies, private fortune, and even health to the one sole effort of doing good to his fellow man. At early morn and in the silent hours of midnight, he is be found roaming through the hospitals, supplying, out of his own means, the minutest wants of the patients, bathing their burning temples, breathing words of consolation into their ears, communicating innocent intelligence to their bereaved and suffering families, and doing all that humanity can suggest to alleviate the pain of the poor victims of war, whether friends or foes. He is necessarily respected by everybody who comes in contact with him; the patients regard him with a love almost amounting to adoration, and, more important than all, the authorities, seeing the vast amount of good he is performing, give the fullest latitude to his noble exertions.

At this one hospital alone he must, during the past few months, have laid in five or six thousand dollars worth of stores, not only for the necessities but even luxuries of the sick and wounded soldiers. What an example for our men of wealth! How vastly does this soar above that selfish generosity which, grappling fast to the good things of life during one's existence, tries to purchase the posthumous name of liberality, by the ostentatious donation of a few thousands to some nominally benevolent institution, after death!

I set out to tell you of the triumphs we are achieving over the *prejudices* of the rebels, and there they are. Each man and boy in that hospital has his own history, and each history is a romance. They write home to their friends—they tell them that we are not vandals and cut-throats, but good Samaritans and brothers. The friends at home spread the intelligence far and wide—mothers no longer tremble for their darling sons in our power—sisters and wives cease to grieve over the fate of their absent loved ones, and gradually but surely the truth is coming home to them that they are the victims of the most gigantic fraud that ever was foisted upon an impulsive but generous people.

Nor does the triumph end here; the lessons taught in these hospitals are heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the rebel leaders, and those among them who yet retain one spark of manhood cannot but be beneficially affected by what is to be witnessed here and elsewhere.

A day or two ago it was my pleasure to become acquainted with a very distinguished Southern gentleman, on his return to Richmond under a flag of truce. Deeply impressed as I was with the scenes I had witnessed in the hospital, I thought it might be productive of good if this gentleman could only see and hear what I had, and made it my business to bring him in contact with Mr. Barclay. I was not with them when they visited the hospital together, but I know that when that stranger went through the wards—conversed alone with his own people, and heard from pallid lips the story of their own experience among us, he was visibly affected. As we afterwards went up the James River together, and he was charming me by his very instructive and polished conversation, that gentleman went far enough to say that he could not thank me sufficiently for having brought him in contact with Mr. Barclay. God grant it may have been, in any way, instrumental toward establishing that mutual respect and appreciation, without which all the slaughter on our battle-fields may prove but bloody and barren victories! NEMO.

A Visit to the Hospital—Talks with the Wounded—A New Hospital Building—The Charlestonians Alarmed.

Old Point, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

I went this morning, with Mr. Barclay, to visit the hospitals of Mill Creek and Chesapeake, about two miles from the Hygeia Hotel, in the direction of Hampton. We were accompanied by Capt. Bailey, of the Thirteenth, and Capt. Lee, of the Fifth North Carolina Regiments—both on parole. The former is badly wounded in the arm. The object of permitting these visits is to enable the Southerners to see as much as possible of the kindness and attention which their wounded and sick receive at our hands—and most assuredly the stories they hear from the lips of their own men are of a nature to soften the hearts and remove the prejudices of the fiercest Secessionist. As far as I have seen, I am quite sure that this is the effect produced.

While conversing with one of many wounded Confederates, I chanced to have an interview with Capt. W. J. Freeland, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. He has had one of his legs amputated, through a wound received at Fair Oaks, and the operation, which was performed before he was brought to the hospital, was so wretchedly done, that Dr. Hall, the Surgeon of the ward, told me he had serious fears of his recovery. This Capt. Freeland is a fine specimen of a gentleman, and, while feelingly acknowledging the uniform kindness of treatment he has ever received at our hands, mentioned one single exception, which is so outrageous that I am bound to give it just as he related it to me.

He assured me (very reluctantly, for information I had got elsewhere induced me to *draw* it from him) that, when he received his wound a Dr. Sherman, representing himself to be a member of our Congress, amputated his leg, and in doing so was very rough in his treatment, saying: "Although I have to do for you what I can, *my duty should be rather to hang you up to the first tree.*" He said this was the substance of the remark, though couched in grosser language than he wished to tell me. Capt. Freeland moreover declared that when his Colonel came up and implored to see him, as a friend and fellow-soldier, the said Freeman ordered a sentinel roughly to "turn that man out." I give the story just as it came to me, with apparently the most perfect sincerity.

Both the Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals are excellently managed. The former is a large frame shed, long and wide enough to contain some 350 beds; admirably clean and well ventilated throughout. It is under the care of Dr. Hunt. The Chesapeake is a large stucco building, with a doric colonnade occupying the whole front, and was formerly the "Chesapeake Female College." It is delightfully situated, overlooking the bay, and the hospital is thereby kept very cool and refreshing.

It is proposed immediately to break up the Hygeia Hospital, which will return at once to its former character as a hotel. In spite of every care the wards—at best but a makeshift—were found ill-ventilated and unhealthy, and the patients have already derived much benefit from the change to more roomy and airy quarters. A splendid hospital is, however, about to be built in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake Hospital. It is to be upon a very grand scale, and the best known European model. Two hundred carpenters are expected this evening to rush through the work.

Old Point was put in a flutter yesterday, through a strange report of the Secessionists having made a descent upon Suffolk. It turned out, however, to be the largest kind of a *canard.*

A private letter here, dated from Charleston, says that the Charlestonians are getting away from the city as fast as they can, as they don't intend—says the writer, a lady—to stay there and run the risk of having a "wretch over them like Butler." Another private letter from Secessia says that a large number of troops have just passed through Petersburgh, and that more are coming.

The place seems flooded to-day with crinoline from Norfolk. The ladies poured in so fast to the Chesapeake Hospital, while we were there, that one of the nurses told me that she fancied they wanted to take possession.

A party of these female sympathizers from Secessia are said to have behaved very rudely at the Hygeia Hospital recently, making the most insulting remarks, in spite of the manifest kindness and attention to our prisoners everywhere observable. I confess, however, that nothing but ladylike deportment, on the part of the Southern daughters, have hitherto attracted my notice; and I therefore come to the conclusion that there are *women* and *ladies* in Secessia, as well as everwhere else. One thing is certain, that every Southern gentleman with whom I have conversed, condemns this officious vulgarity, on the part of some Southern women, quite as much as we do.

DIED AT THE HYGIENIC HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Wm. B. Simonton, Co. H, 6th S. C.; Wm. Rapier, Co. G, 5th N. C.

June 15.—John D. Sharer, Co. A, 47th Va.; Walter Graff, Co. G, 103d Penn.; Abraham Ingram, Co. F, 3d Ala.

June 16.—J. Q. Jones, Co. E, 3d Va.

DIED AT CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Alvin S. Warren, Co. E, 16th Mass.; W. W. Walker, Co. C, 7th Tenn.; Milton Sulley, Co. K, 104th Penn.

June 15.—Huber Dufans, Co. C, 11th Mass.

June 16.—Henry Wilson, Co. H, 53d Penn.

June 17.—Philip Holland, Co. H, 72d N. Y.; J. Conner, Co. M, 16th N. C.

June 18.—B. F. Everett, Co. C, 35th Ga.

NEMO.

COM. PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

Chicago, Saturday, June 21.

A special dispatch to the *Post,* dated Memphis, 19th, says:

"A report which is probably reliable has reached here, to the effect that a part of Com. Porter's fleet is now on its way to Vicksburgh. They were at New-Orleans on the 8th inst."

A rebel who has been orderly to Gen. Price, and who was captured within our lines, says that Gen. Beauregard started for Richmond immediately after the battle of Chickahominy. Gen. Price had also gone to Richmond, to tender his resignation. Gen. Bragg was in command of the Army of the West.

The Death of Col. Ellett.

Cairo, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. Chas. Ellett died at this place this morning at 4 o'clock, while on his way to my house at New-Albany to recover his health to enable him to rejoin his fleet. The command will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Alfred Ellett, a good officer. The fleet started south from Memphis on the 19th.

(Signed) JAMES BROOKS,
Quartermaster U. S. Ram Fleet.

PERSONAL.

—The Colt's Arms Manufacturing Company have just completed a pair of pistols of Colt's patent ordered by the President as a present on his private account to the King of Denmark. They are of the style called the "old model improved," the barrels eight inches long and the stock of the richest black walnut, elegantly carved in relief. All the iron and steel is completely covered with gold inlaid in beautiful arabesques, with representations of the mechanic arts, agriculture and commerce elegantly designed and executed. The gold used in these inlayings alone cost over $100. The trimmings to the weapons are of solid silver, also elaborately engraved, and on a shield inserted in the handle is an inscription: "From the President of the United States to the King of Denmark." The weapons are contained in a rosewood case heavily trimmed with silver. The case contains also a number of cartridges, a bullet mould and the necessary appendages, all of the richest description. The whole cost of this beautiful present is not far from $900.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives currency to the following story, and defends Gen. McClellan's action in the premises, on the ground that Gov. Sprague was not a member of Gen. McClellan's Staff. It says: "During the recent battle at Williamsburgh, Gov. Sprague was on the field in an independent capacity, having no command and attached to no staff. His lively interest, however, for the result of the battle, prompted him to exert those military powers nature seems to have endowed him with. Seeing the position the front was in, and realizing with a quick perception that forces should come up from the rear to sustain the hard-pressed ranks in front, he hastened at top speed to the headquarters of Gen. Sumner and begged of him to send up a portion of his command. Gen. Sumner's reply was: 'I am ordered by Gen. McClellan to hold this spot, and cannot move.' Gov. Sprague, putting his horse into a full gallop, rushed up to the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, and reported in substance to that officer what he had said to Gen. Sumner, and he was met with the reply, 'Sir, I can receive no information from you.'"

—Dr. Hunt, of the Buffalo *Express,* who has charge of one of the Hospitals at Fortress Monroe, says in a recent letter:

"I have the very best authority for stating that 'highly respectable' families in Norfolk, live upon the prostitution of their female slaves. The not fair but very frail mulattos and quadroons of Norfolk have been colonized by themselves and put under strict guard. This step has stopped the regular income of some aristocratic families in Norfolk, and the lady owners are begging for the release of their servants. They had better starve than live thus upon the wages of infamy. Quite recently two of these fair daughters of the South stopped on the crosswalk, purposely to compel a carriage containing two Northern officers to turn out for them. Such sneaking insults are common. The whole population is rebel. The talk about Union sentiment—what little talk there is—is mostly humbug."

—A singular story is told of one of Col. Mulligan's brave Irish boys, who visited Wheeling while the regiment was detained near that place by the late railroad accident. Passing through the streets, he was accosted by an Irish woman, leading a little boy. He recognized in her an old lover whom he had "skedaddled" from in New-York, and who introduced to him the little boy as his own "darling son." He started off at the double-quick, but she caught him by the coat-tail, and detained him till she pulled out a ten-dollar Treasury note, when she suffered him to depart. She tried to look him up afterward, but he could not be found.

—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, has during the past year, visited 106 churches, averaging more than two every Sunday. He has preached 160 sermons, which is more than three every week, and has, besides, made 74 public addresses of different kinds, and confirmed 794 persons.

—Mr. Miller, of Wales, Mass., who was ridden on a rail several weeks ago by some of the citizens who were exasperated at his free expression of secession sympathies, has recovered $575 damages from one of the parties who indulged in this innocent amusement.

—Commodore Foote, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to a friend in Washington, takes occasion to express his sincere gratification with the movement of Senator Grimes to abolish the spirit ration from the naval service. He declares the Senator to be a real benefactor to the service.

—Gen. Pettigrew, captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been taken to Fort Delaware. While in Baltimore he staid at the house of Mr. George H. Williams.

—Rev. E. P. Scott and wife sailed from Boston for their field of missionary labor in Assam, Asia, on Thursday last. They go out under the auspices of the Baptist Union.

—The Captain of the prize schooner *Dixie,* who was taken to Philadelphia for examination in a prize case and was afterward discharged from custody, has been rearrested and is now in Fort Lafayette.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Recruiting.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Pope Expected in Washington.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BIRNEY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

War Department, June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces:

It is *ordered* that a premium of $2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, June 21.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

A dull week closes with stirring news from the West. The brilliant achievement on White River is hailed with much satisfaction. It adds to the high reputation heretofore won by Flag-officer Davis, and makes Col. Fitch a name among the heroes of the war.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Some anxiety is manifested to hear from the Valley of the Shenadoah.

GEN. POPE EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. Pope, the great rebel catcher of the West, is expected here in a few days, in response to the invitation of the Government. All manner of rumors are circulating in reference to his future field of operations, and it is generally believed that he is to be assigned to duty in Virginia. Representative Horton, of Ohio, the father-in-law of Gen. Pope, started from Washington this morning, to meet him on his way hither.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

A dispatch from Gen. McDowell's Chief of Staff, received to-day, states that the General was severely bruised by the falling of his horse on Wednesday, but is now much better, and expected to be well in a few days.

LENIENCY TO THE REBELS.

From all quarters complaints of undue leniency to the rebels are heard. The question is attracting more general attention than at any time since the war begun. Unionists, far and near, implore the Government to be more prompt and determined in their protection, and less gentle in its dealings with traitors than it has hitherto been. It is asserted that during the two weeks Gen. McDowell occupied Falmouth, without extending his pickets to Fredericksburgh across the river, the Confederate guerrillas entered that place by night and took off a number of the leading Union citizens.

The delegation of Unionists from Fredericksburgh and vicinity had an interview with Secretary Stanton this morning, and will meet the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Monday morning.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Republicans in the city are in great glee over the news of the defeat of the new Constitution proposed for that State. The President received a dispatch this evening, stating the majority against the Constitution to be ten thousand, and this without the soldiers' vote, the troops from Illinois being considered by the framers of the Constitution too largely Republican to venture the taking of their ballots.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A dispatch from the Peninsula states that the Court convened to inquire into the charges against Gen. Birney, terminated its session after hearing the testimony of Gen. Kearney in his favor, it being considered unnecessary to prosecute the inquiry further. Gen. Birney will, no doubt, be immediately restored to his command.

NEW-YORK CLAIMS.

Commissary-General Welch, of New-York, deputized by Gov. Morgan to adjust with the Government certain claims relating to the clothing of the regiments first sent from that State, and the recently-enlisted three months' men, having satisfactorily arranged the matter, has gone to Fortress Monroe. He will visit the New-York regiments there, and at Norfolk and Suffolk, and then proceed to McClellan's army, to look after the New-York regiments there.

COL. KANE RECOVERING.

Col. Thos. L. Kane, of the Bucktail Rifles, wounded at Cross Keys, is rapidly recovering. The ball has been extracted from his leg, and the bone is uninjured. Col. Kane is very anxious to be exchanged, and will return to his regiment at the earliest possible moment.

EXPELLED.

The Government employe, to whose secession daughters reference was made a few days since, has been expelled the Department. There are others drawing public pay who should share the same fate.

NATIONAL TROOPS CAPTURED BY GEN. LOVELL.

In reference to the battle at Baton Rouge, which was announced some six or eight days ago, it is said that the War Department has received the news that the 1,500 men sent by Gen. Butler to occupy that city, had been surprised by Gen. Lovell and made prisoners.

EXPLANATION GIVEN BY THE NETHERLAND AMBASSADOR.

The Netherland Ambassador at Washington says that he has not demanded the removal of Gen. Butler, as stated by a paper of this city, but that as the case stood between the General and the Netherland Consul, Mr. Couturie, it required that one of them be removed—Mr. Couturie, if he was in fault; Mr. Butler, if he could not prove his charges. Mr. Van Limburg takes the ground that it is not to his Consul in New-Orleans to prove his innocence, but for the National Government to furnish the evidences of his guilt. As these evidences have not been brought forward, the Netherland Ambassador demands that the $800,000 be restored. Mr. Seward's reply was that he would not do so until Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is gone to New-Orleans for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, had made his report.

CONTRABAND CARGOES.

Last night the War Department's Detective officer, Col. Baker, caused the seizure of the schooners *Wild Ranger,* Capt. Crawford, and *Victory,* Capt. Petty, the former in Occoquan Bay. Their cargoes were principally of whisky, contraband, and their destination was for the army at Fredericksburgh. They cleared from this port, and are alleged to have been thus improperly loaded by Washington merchants.

FUGITIVE BLACKS.

Rev. D. D. Nichols, formerly Superintendent of the Reform School at Chicago, has been appointed, by Gen. Wadsworth, General Superintendent of the Fugitive Blacks in this city.

ARRIVALS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The *Yankee, Piedmontese,* surveying-schooner *Cobb,* and tug *Leslie,* have all arrived at the Navy-yard, since yesterday morning, from different points on the Bay and river, but none report any news of interest.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The new gunboat *Paul Jones* has taken on her armament, and now only awaits her complement of seamen, preparatory to entering into active service. A new feature in this boat is a rudder at each end, she being thereby enabled to move with facility either end foremost.

COL. VAN WYCK.

Private advices from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac represent that Col. Van Wyck, of New-York, is recovering from the injury he received in the leg during the recent battle. His sword was struck by a 6-inch shell and considerably bent, forming an angle at the point of contact. The weapon, acting as a shield, doubtless saved his leg from fracture.

GALES AND SEATON.

The dispatch in Friday's Times touching the proposed donation to Gales & Seaton was misprinted. $250,000 is the sum they received from the Government last Winter, for the *American State Papers.* Their present demand is for about $35,000, for copies of the *Annals of Congress* ordered by resolution of the House the other day, which resolution was afterward rescinded.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

One evening last week the slumber of the orderly, law-abiding people of Georgetown was disturbed by what many supposed to be a row among soldiers and whisky, but what, upon investigation, proved to be the farewell "glorious" of a pic-nic party among the self-constituted upper-ten of the town, who had been spending the day in the woods. On their return they stopped the omnibus in front of the guard-house, and made night hideous with three cheers for Jefferson Davis, and three times three for secession, right in the face of Union soldiers who have offered their lives to put down treason.

LECTURED.

Yesterday the women who were arrested for making signals to the Confederate prisoners in the old Capitol Prison received an appropriate lecture, and were released from the custody of the Provost-Marshal. One gave her name as Mrs. Todd, and claimed a residence of twelve years in Washington, though she is originally from Richmond, Virginia. The other says her name is Kate Ferguson, and hails from Troy, N. Y.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders and appointments were issued from the Navy Department yesterday: Lieut. Wm. Gibson ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Yankee;* Assistant-Paymaster Melville Hanna ordered to take passage in the United States steamer *Connecticut,* to report to Commodore Porter, for duty on the mortar flotilla; Samuel P. Berger appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the bark *Fernandina,* at Port Royal, and Wm. A. Smith appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the gunboat *Sonoma,* at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day confirmed Edward McDarnell, of New-York, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPIRING GLORIES OF WASHINGTON—CONGRESS TO BE CANONIZED IN HISTORY—MEANING OF LORD LYONS' ABSENCE—MENDING OUR WAYS—THE WAR ON CANVAS.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The City of Washington is beginning to lose the interest that during the past twelve months has absorbed so much the attention of the country. The lobbies of the hotels are no longer crowded with the eager multitudes of strangers that were daily coming and going. Flattering bands of musicians no longer perambulate the streets by night, offering serenades to distinguished politicians, and provoking "neat speeches" in response, for publication and consumption in distant districts. Pennsylvania-avenue no longer is animate with the endless processions of soldiers going into camp, or leaving camp for a campaign on the perilous fields across the Potomac.

All is mute and still; and but for the mounted guards that watch at street-crossings, and are never seen doing anything but relieving other guards and being relieved in turn, no sign of the recent "pomp and circumstance of war" in our midst would be visible. Congress itself begins to wear the appearance of inanition. The people are losing sight of its deliberations. It would be a safe bet that not one person in ten of those in Washington could tell on demand what either branch of Congress was doing to-day, or yesterday, or on any day during the past month. Doubtless, they discuss something every day, and it is either the Tax bill or the Confiscation bill, or a bill to abolish the fees of Marshal Lamon, or a resolution demanding on what authority Gen. McClellan has done or has not done certain things—or it is something else, of more or less importance. But the people "do not see it," or, if they do, they are tired looking at it. Congress is emphatically superannuated, and lags as the superfluous veteran of the great dramatist, on the stage. Your genuine politician can endure anything but popular neglect, and I am not surprised to find a sudden change in the opinions of members of Congress in regard to an adjournment. The belief is general that an adjournment will take place by the middle of July at furthest—not a recess, as was lately talked of. The pretence that after having passed all needful laws, it was necessary for Congress to remain here lest Mr. Lincoln's Administration should not have nerve and honesty enough to carry them out, was too insulting to be upheld by any but the smallest number in Congress; and they, for policy sake, have found it wise to yield and go for an adjournment. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that, taking all things into consideration, the present Congress will stand much fairer before the country than any one would have prophesied five months ago. Save for the months of January and February, when two-thirds of them seemed taken with an absolute phrenzy in regard to "army movements," and wished to remove every General who had the slightest claim to professional ability, and put epauletted politicians in command of our armies, the members have been comparatively moderate and harmless. If they do nothing foolish tween this and the day of their adjournment, I shall be ready, for one, to make this cheerful record of them: "They filled the most important position of any body of law-makers in modern times, and by wisely supporting the policy of a patriotic President have vindicated their own claims to an equal glory with him, in the historic page that shall make his name immortal."

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have withdrawn from the White House, and will spend the Summer months at the usual Presidential retreat near this city. Lord Lyons has departed for Europe, and will perhaps not return before September. His absence means a vast deal politically, although I find many correspondents writing vehemently that there is "nothing in it," as if to save the country from a panic. It means more than his celebrated dispatch in the *Trent* case, and the meaning is this: that our relations with England are so entirely amicable—so perfectly free from complications present or possible, that the English Minister finds nothing in American affairs to demand his attention or likely to require his service; and therefore he seizes the opportunity to leave his post for a holiday Summer in England. And as England and France are *one,* in American affairs, his return home means complete amity with France as well as with England. Who shall underrate the importance of Lord Lyons' leave of absence in this view of the matter?

Other Foreign Ministers will be seeking the cool Northern cities shortly, and then indeed will Washington be left to its own ways—and have time to improve them. And this, you are perhaps aware, we are doing. Do you remember, reader, the splendid omnibusses that used to run from the "Navy-yard to Georgetown," sweeping along the great length of "the Avenue," and affording such easy, rapid and delightful transit to the wearied traveler over the "magnificent distances" of Washington? Do you remember how clean they were, how wide, how roomy, how cheerful your companions, how frequent the trips, never making it tedious to wait for one to come by? And do you remember also the gorgeous hacks, particularly those for night use, hauled up in front of Willard's, the National, and Brown's; and how honest and gentlemanly the drivers, who never charged a stranger over two shillings for his ride? What! "Don't remember any of these things?" Well—neither do I. But if you have ever had occasion to vent your anathemas on Washington on account of its imperfect arrangements for transportation, be happy on the assurance I give you that a veritable street railway is being constructed, and will be completed before Congress meets again, to occupy the omnibus lines that have so long been an eye-sore to every decent citizen and stranger.

Washington has been doing something for the Fine Arts lately, and as New-Yorkers will soon have ocular demonstration of the fact, let me tell you in what way. Mr. Stanley, the celebrated painter of Indians (whose gallery is gathered in the Smithsonian) and Mr. Conant, a portrait painter of considerable eminence in the West, (having painted the best likeness of President Lincoln that I have ever seen,) have put their heads and their pencils together and got up a series of gigantic illustrations of the leading scenes and conflicts of the present rebellion, to be exhibited in panoramic style. Each scene is large, occupying a canvas of 16x24 feet dimensions, illustrating a "battle or a march," and introducing the heroes of the war. The painting is intended to be, and, I believe, it is generally conceded to be, vastly superior to anything ever before attempted in the panoramic line. It has engaged the close attention and labor of the artists mentioned, and of several of the most accomplished scenic painters in the country for six months, and is yet not quite finished, though some very successful exhibitions have been made. On the first evening of the exhibition I saw present Cabinet Ministers, lawyers, judges, and men of the Press, and the approbation was general and hearty. The water scenes are surprisingly beautiful; the adventures of "the special artist" are ludicrous in conception and happily executed, while the exhibition of Russell, LL. D., at Bull Run is perfectly stunning. For thrilling effect, the battle-scene of Fort Donelson has never been excelled. These illustrations go by the name of Stanley and Conant's Polemorama of the Great Rebellion. As such, you will ere long announce it in New-York. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, June 21.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, on the Delaware River.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts. Passed.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the House bill to establish certain post roads. The bill authorizes a bridge with a draw of 200 feet to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill at length, as obstructing the navigation of one of the greatest rivers of the earth and affecting the vital interests of the people of his State.

Mr. Wade advocated the bill and caused memorials to be read from the Board of Trade and merchants of Pittsburgh in favor of it, and also from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cowan said he had also received letters from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh favoring the bridge, but they were mostly from railroad men. He caused a letter to be read from the President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, saying that he was opposed to the bill on examining it. He (Cowan) was opposed to obstructing this great highway, though he was in favor of a bridge; but he wanted it built so as not to interfere with trade on the Ohio River. But this bill did not only permit the construction of a bridge at Steubenville, but gave corporations the right to build bridges anywhere on the Ohio, at Cairo, or Cincinnati, for instance.

After a lengthy discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate immediately so much of the report of Hon. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen on the subject of ordnance as relates to the gun contract of Shubarth. Passed.

[The information was subsequently received from the Secretary of War.]

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he would not call up the Confiscation bill till Monday, although coming up to-day as unfinished business of yesterday. It was accordingly postponed.

The House bill prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the United States was taken up.

An amendment was offered so as to except all persons for whom the Constitution prescribed the form of oath, such as the President of the United States, &c.

Pending a vote, it being understood there was no quorum, the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

Movements of Gen. Pope.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 21.

Maj.-Gen. Pope and a portion of his Staff left for Washington on the evening train.

The North American Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, June 21.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 79 cabin and 76 steerage passengers.

Launch.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Westervelt launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a splendid steamship called the *Eagle,* owned by Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., and intended to run in their New-York and Havana line. She is built of the best material, live oak, white oak, and hacmatack. The following are the dimensions: 248 feet long, 38 feet beam, 21½ feet depth of hold, and 1,600 tuns burden. She will have a single beam engine, cylinder 75 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Robbery in a Saloon—An Editor the Victim.—Last evening a down-east editor was robbed of the sum of $100 in gold, by a woman employed as a waiter at the Concert Saloon known by the name of "The Gaieties," in Broadway. The name of the victim was given as James C. Whittier. The woman was arrested and locked up for examination. The money was not recovered.

—Ex-President Van Buren, (now eighty years old,) is suffering from a dangerous affection of the throat or bronchial organs.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Stursberg—Chilton.—On Thursday, June 19, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, Robert Stursberg to Margaret V., daughter of George Chilton, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Anderson.—Near Fair Oaks, Va., Jacob W. Anderson, of Company K, Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., eldest son of R. K. and Jemima Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Willett-st. M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock this afternoon; also the members of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Goerck-st., at 1 o'clock.

Higgins.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, Henry Higgins, third son of John and Mary Teresa Higgins, in the 14th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 10th-st., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next, 23d inst. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McMahon.—Capt. Michael McMahon, Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East 8th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

Oiley.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, of marasmus, George Edward Oiley, only son of George and Mary E. Oiley, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. George Robus, No. 256 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Palmer.—Killed, instantly, in action, at the head of his men, at Fair Oaks, Va., on Sunday, June 15, Lieut. Joseph Lancaster Palmer, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles, and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, only child of Joseph L. and Margaret Martinez Palmer, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 140 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, June 22, at 3 P. M., and the remains will be taken thence to Trinity Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

Here sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest.

Stevens.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, Henry L. Stevens, Quartermaster Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Wheeler.—On Wednesday, April 23, in the Pacific Ocean, (lost in the night from ship *B. F. Hoxie,*) Edward J. Wheeler, aged 20 years, son of Edward Wheeler, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 293.—June 21, 1862.

31, 19, 3, 56, 51, 4, 58, 1, 62, 74, 23, 55, 8.

Kentucky, Class 294.—June 21, 1862.

25, 24, 40, 48, 70, 65, 41, 51, 75, 33, 32, 52, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 241.—June 21, 1862.

4, 11, 62, 41, 26, 31, 17, 30, 55, 51, 8, 71, 38.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 258.—June 21, 1862.

63, 64, 55, 45, 41, 53, 39, 54, 48, 36, 60, 70, 12.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—

The cargo of the *Henri Lewis,* consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.

Also, the cargo of the *Anna,* consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.

E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured [illegible] days after [illegible] two bottles [illegible] usual good [illegible]. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 23d instant, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Union Stores, Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. [illegible], Auctioneer.

The cargo of the schooner *Napoleon,* consisting of
222 bbls. resin.
2,600 red oak staves.
A small lot of [illegible]
The cargo of the schooner *Exertion,* consisting of
750 bbls. resin.
253 casks resin.

E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS for country seats, factories, &c. Over two hundred in use in all parts [illegible]. JOHN BUTLER, No. 113 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL MAKES GAS for about [illegible]. Several hundred [illegible]. Send for a circular. JOHN BUTLER, No. 113 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, [illegible]
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all [illegible] from the State of New-York, under the [illegible] of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Dobbs [illegible] the purpose [illegible]
Quarters [illegible]
Pay from $13 to $21 per month [illegible] to families [illegible] bellion. [illegible] officers and [illegible]
Apply immediately [illegible] Williamsburgh [illegible]
JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, [illegible] Regimental Adjutant [illegible] or to RICHARD A. CLARK, [illegible] New-York City.
Pay commences [illegible]

STANTON LEGION.
[illegible]
Recruits wanted [illegible] Legion. [illegible] few men to [illegible] forms of the [illegible] into the service [illegible] made from [illegible] and privates [illegible] of his men [illegible] to persons [illegible] Relief Tickets [illegible]
Recruiting Office, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE HALL, Broadway.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—[illegible] authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company [illegible] Spinola's Empire Brigade [illegible] bodied men [illegible] Company [illegible] be sub[illegible] enlistment [illegible] the City [illegible] from date of [illegible]
GEO. H. HITCHCOCK, Lieut., Recruiting Officer.

McCLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers [illegible] call upon [illegible] apply immediately [illegible] $21 per month [illegible] bill passed [illegible] quarters [illegible] late Lieutenant [illegible] Approved [illegible] 4, 1862, by [illegible]

General Headquarters, Spinola's Empire Brigade, New-York, June 20, 1862.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS of the Empire Brigade [illegible] New-York, and No. 31 Fulton-st. in Brooklyn. Gen. Spinola [illegible] until 12 A. M. [illegible] P. M. each day [illegible]
F. B. SPINOLA.
L. HAMLET, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBITUARY.

Death of Edward C. Herrick, Treasurer of Yale College.

EDWARD CLAUDIUS HERRICK, formerly Librarian and recently Treasurer of Yale College, died at his residence, in New-Haven, after a brief illness, Wednesday afternoon, June 11, 1862, aged 51 years. He was the youngest child of Rev. CLAUDIUS and Mrs. HANNAH (Pierpont) HERRICK, and was born in New-Haven, February 24, 1811. His father, a graduate of Yale College, in the Class of 1798, was settled as a Minister of the Congregational Church in Woodbridge, and after his retirement from that office, taught for many years a large private school for young ladies, in New-Haven. His father died when young HERRICK was about twenty years old, and from that time his mother made him her main counsel and support. He rewarded her confidence with a filial devotion rarely surpassed, and remaining unmarried, he kept house with her and for her until she died, about three years ago.

Although he received a good early education, and gave promise as a boy of great intellectual power, he was never a student in college, but "graduated," as he sometimes playfully remarked, "at Father SWIFT's school, in Derby," about thirteen years of age. Mr. HERRICK early became a clerk in the somewhat famous College Book-store of Gen. HEZEKIAH HOWE, in New-Haven. Such a book-store as that was is not often seen in these days of public libraries and reading-rooms. The proprietor was himself a man of uncommon love of books, and his own enthusiasm, and the rare volumes, new and old, resting upon his shelves, brought to his store, as a convenient literary lounge, many men of learning. The mind of young HERRICK was quick to improve the opportunities thus opened to him. It was there that his friendship began for Dr. JAMES G. PERCIVAL, the geologist and poet. Prof. KINGSLEY, Mr. HILLHOUSE, Dr. NOAH WEBSTER, Prof. GIBBS and Dr. TULLY are among the men now gone, whom he then learned to know, and to whose criticism on books and authors he in after years very frequently referred. After the death of Gen. HOWE, for a short time, Mr. HERRICK was a member of a business firm on his own account. His varied attainments, his remarkable business capacity, his industry and his obliging disposition were already well known, and when the College Library was about to be removed to a new and spacious edifice, (in which it now remains,) and was to be still more improved by the purchase of books from the income of a fund set apart for that purpose, Mr. HERRICK was invited to become the College Librarian. No fitter man could occupy the post.

In 1843, by appointment of the Corporation, he entered on that office, succeeding Mr. JOSIAH W. GIBBS, who was thus enabled to give his whole strength to the department of Sacred Literature, of which he was the Professor. Mr. HERRICK continued Librarian for fifteen years, and the marks of his industry and learning have been constantly apparent in the accumulation and arrangement of that collection of books. During the last six years in which he held the office of Librarian, he was also Treasurer of the College, having been appointed in 1852 to succeed Mr. WYLLIS WARNER. He resigned his librarianship in 1858, but was in active service as treasurer until his death.

His services to the College were by no means limited, however, to his official duties. None of the officers was more ready than he to devote every moment, early and late, in term-time and vacation, to the institution which he loved with more than a pupil's affection. Since the death of Professor KINGSLEY, he has had the chief charge of the Triennial Catalogue, on the proof-sheets of which he was engaged during his very last days. He has also prepared for many years the annual obituary notices of deceased graduates of the College, and has made most valuable collections of facts and dates illustrative of the lives of the early graduates of the institution. The supervision of the property of the College, including not only the repairs and construction of college buildings, but the management of other real estate, and of late, the tedious settlement of the intricate "Ellsworth estate," have been a portion of his cares. In all this, his accuracy, his promptness, his method and his industry have awakened the admiration of everyone who knew him.

His fellow-townsmen have often called upon him for services, and there was no kind of labor which he more readily undertook than such as required peculiar patience, pains, and public spirit, and which was wholly free from pecuniary recompense. He was a careful guardian of the beautiful burying ground where his remains will soon lie. He was one of the Committee charged with the laborious work of making an index to names on the Town records, one of the Committee charged with the erection of a new Town Hall, one of the Trustees of the Connecticut State Hospital, one of the Committee of the Original Proprietors of the Town of New-Haven, besides being constantly named on committees appointed for more temporary purposes. He was known as the busiest man in town, and yet no one was more accessible than he to every comer. No one was more ready to undertake new work which seemed to be important. In all this, he never consulted his own interest, but those of the College or of his friends.

Yet with all these practical duties, engrossing so much of his time, he was a scholar of no mean attainments. As librarian, his knowledge of books became wide, but he knew the volumes which were under his charge, not by title but by contents. Few men can anywhere be found so capable as he of using a library, of tracing out recondite subjects and discriminating between the chaff and wheat. His knowledge of the history of New-Haven was very great, and in respect to the college history it was unrivaled after Professor KINGSLEY's death. He was also well acquainted with New-England history and with general American biography. His attainments in this direction were recognized many years ago by his election to be one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Connecticut Historical Society. "The study of words" was always one of his favorite pursuits, and the various editions of WEBSTER's Dictionary have been greatly benefited by his manifold suggestions.

But the studies which he most of all preferred were those of the natural world. He distinguished himself as an entomologist many years ago, and although his writings are limited in this department, his authority is recognized by all who are conversant with his views.

In astronomy, most of all branches of knowledge, he took delight, and if the opportunities furnished him had been better he would have been a still brighter light in this department of science. But he distinguished himself as an observer of rare ability, quite accurate and watchful. He was a constant observer of the Aurora Borealis and of the meteoric showers, the periodicity of which he did much to determine. He also bestowed much attention upon the Zodiacal Light and upon each returning comet. A very large number of articles from his pen on these various subjects are contained in the *American Journal of Science*. His name will never be forgotten as one of the most enthusiastic and faithful contributors to the advancement of science which this country has yet produced. It is worth mentioning in this connection that for twenty years not a page of the *Journal of Science* has been printed without his examination of the final proof-sheet.

In all his varied labors he was wholly forgetful of himself. He was as careless of his fame as he was unsparing of his strength. He accumulated little property, but devoted his earnings to others. He desired no higher reward than the advancement of what was true and good. Although for many years past he has been warned by his associates that he was overworking, he has preferred to die with the full armor on, and at last he fell a Christian soldier, sinking rapidly and peacefully to his welcome rest. More complete notices of his life will be given to the public, and the eulogy, which he would have prohibited if he could, his friends can hardly be restrained from uttering; but this hasty sketch of his life may serve for the moment to recall the bright career, which, alas! is now closed.

—Mr. B. T. PIERSON, a somewhat eccentric gentleman, who, for twenty-eight years, published the *Newark City Directory*, died on Wednesday, June 18.

—Another of the well-known STROTHER family, Mr. BOLTON F. STROTHER, a native of Loudon County, Va., and Collector and United States Depositary of Chicago, under Mr. BUCHANAN, died in that city on Tuesday last.

Capt. Ericsson vs. Capt. Coles.

Capt. ERICSSON has written the following letter to the Philadelphia *Press*:

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

At the time when Capt. COLES, in 1855, prepared a *stationary* cupola, or "shield," for floating batteries, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an elaborately-finished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to His Majesty from New-York, on the 26th of September, 1854. The most remarkable features of the *Monitor* were all combined in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were inclined; its stern projected over the propeller or rudder, affording absolute protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, bomb proof, and in the centre was placed an iron turret, sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steam power applied below; ordnance of very heavy calibre was applied within the turret, the aim being effected, as in the *Monitor*, by turning the turret.

Strange to say, Capt. COLES cannot even claim the *form* of the revolving turret, for the plan sent to the Emperor contained a cupola or semi-globe, and not a cylindrical turret, as in the *Monitor*.

It is worthy of remark, that it was not until 1859 that Capt. COLES thought of a *revolving* turret or cupola.

Let me add that the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of my plans with great promptness, and paid me the highest compliments on the occasion which I have ever received from any quarter.

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Municipal and Military Oaths—The Sandy Valley Threatened—No Traitors for Tax-gatherers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Under a new ordinance the City Police are required to take an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and be true and loyal citizens of the same. Big secesh merchants are returning from Dixie, men who figured as leaders of the great "Peace" movement, to smooth the way for BUCKNER's invasion. They left the State with white flags, and return with white flags. Of course, we don't trust any of them. We make them at once take the oath, and give $10,000 to $20,000 bonds that they will well and truly keep the peace toward the Government of the United States, be perfectly loyal in conduct and conversation, and not go below the southern line of Kentucky during this rebellion, without permission from the military authorities.

Arrests continue in Owen, Bullitt, Jefferson and elsewhere. Secesh who tell Unionists, "It is your day now—our's will come next," are being taken in hand. Those who are leaving the State to join guerrilla bands are not likely to see their homes again. If they do return as invaders, hemp and lead will make away with them. The Big Sandy Valley is in danger from the cutpurses and footpads. Gen. BOYLE may have to post more troops there. Bushwhacking may increase for some time; it will not end till every rebel engaged or concerned in it is caught, shot or hung.

There are ten "Union" candidates for jailer of this county, seven for attorney, six for clerk, and so on. All say they are sound, but several are known to talk on both sides, to be all things to all men, so as to catch everybody's vote. The candidates will soon be scrutinized and sifted by a convention. The Unionists of Muhlenburgh declare that their county judge, W. G. JONES, and county tax collectors, BOB MOORE and TOM COLMAN, are traitors; that they will not pay taxes to traitors, and will not be governed in any way whatever by traitors.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, grandson of the immortal sage of Ashland, who fought at Shiloh with a spirit worthy of his illustrious sires, died of camp fever on the 5th, and was buried here to-day with military and civic honors, in a mahogany coffin mounted with silver, decked with flowers, and wrapped in his country's flag.

Nine hundred and thirty deaths in the hospitals here from Sept. 18 to June 6. Miss BESSIE NEAL, of Salem, Mass., not yet in her teens, has sent here $13, the proceeds of a children's fair which she held for the benefit of our soldiers.

Capt. JENKINS, Assistant-Quartermaster, advertises for 300,000 feet timber and boards, 547,000 shingles, 70,000 feet tin, &c., for barracks to be built here. "Certificates of loyalty, signed by two or more persons known to the undersigned, must be filed with the proposals. No Secessionists or Abolitionists, or any other person disloyal or unfriendly to the Government of the United States need apply." Capt. SYMONDS, on the 4th, awarded to Louisville contracts for 213,000 lbs. shoulders, sides and hams, 2,100 bbls. flour, &c.; to New-Albany, 89,000 lbs. shoulders; to Cincinnati, 800,000 lbs. bread, 175,000 lbs. sugar, 100,000 lbs. coffee, &c.

Col. HARNEY, of the *Democrat*, says: Such a reign as BUCHANAN's comes not a second time in one century. The Southern people will never again trust the conspirators. PONTIAC.

From the United States Ship St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS, LISBON, PORTUGAL,
Thursday, May 15, 1862.

My last communication to you was dispatched from Cadiz, from whence we sailed on the 5th of April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of the same month, having as usual been favored on the passage with baffling and contrary winds. At Cadiz, two American vessels, the brigs *Clarissa* and *Falmouth*, were detained, by order of the United States Minister, upon strong circumstantial evidence of preparing to engage in the Slave-trade. The former made her escape one night, favored, doubtless, by the authorities of the place, inasmuch as her papers had been transferred to the Department of State at Washington, by the Minister, who, upon being informed of the illegal and clandestine departure of that vessel, ordered us to take possession of and hold the *Falmouth*, to prevent her following the initiative taken by the *Clarissa*, which was accordingly done, and subsequently led to an amusingly spicy correspondence between the Military Governor of Cadiz, the American Consul, and Commander M. C. MARIN. The matter was, however, amicably adjusted upon withdrawing our men, the first pledging himself to detain the vessel until the decision of the Government at Washington could be heard relative to the matter.

There is at this time a general dearth of news to transmit, save such as you will doubtless have already anticipated through other sources. The most important at present is the confirmation of a rumor that the rebel steamer *Sumter* had been captured by the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, Commander T. A. CRAVEN, and a telegram from London, announcing a great victory by the Union forces over those of the rebels.

We found the United States ship *Constellation* at anchor here upon our arrival. During our stay H. B. M. screw steamer *London*, 91 guns, and the Russian 60-gun frigate *Cronoweh*, arrived and departed. You can infer from the following instance which actually occurred, that no particular *entente cordiale* exists between the subjects of the two Powers whose representatives are here anchored side by side. It occurred in thiswise: When the band of the *London*, among other airs played, had concluded "God Save the Queen," the band of the Russian struck up "Hail Columbia" with a will. This occurred at the call of "all hands" in the morning; but why this, to them, foreign air should be preferred to one of their own national airs, I leave to your conjectures.

A disturbance of revolutionary tinge lately occurred at Oporto, upon which a regiment of infantry was dispatched from hence to the scene of disloyalty in one of their Portuguese steam frigates yesterday.

A few days prior to our departure from "Newcastle," Del., one of our Acting Masters, JOHN R. JOHNSTON deserted the ship, and Acting Master's Mate, ALLEN HOXIE, has since been promoted to fill the vacancy by the Secretary of the Navy—a preferment which could not have been intrusted to a worthier man than Mr. HOXIE, who is thoroughly versed in the profession, and will doubtless prove a valuable addition to the list of temporary officers selected from among the merchant marine of our country.

Our mails from the United States are subject to meet an untimely fate; some linger awhile longer, traversing the breadth of the land to meet a cold reception on board the gunboat *St. Louis*, of Commodore FOOTE's flotilla on the Mississippi, and finally reach us in a consumptive state, covered with the prescription of the quacks, (postmasters,) through whose unmerciful clutches they have found their way at length, to convey intelligence which even here is esteemed out of date. All mails intended for us should be distinctly addressed in care of the United States Minister at Lisbon; in that case no mistakes can occur. The health of the officers and crew are good. P. W. F.

The Illinois Constitutional Vote.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 20.

Returns from the election of Tuesday come in very slowly. Dispatches from some of the southern counties to-night render it nearly certain that the new Constitution is defeated. The majority against it in the northern part of the State thus far is 23,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability for Non-Repair of the City Wharves—Is Entry Required to Charge the Lessee, and How is Possession Proven?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John Radway, Jr., et al. vs. Nehemiah and Nathaniel Briggs.—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, as lessees of a part of one of the City wharves, or piers, the plaintiffs alleging that in consequence of the defendants' negligence in not keeping the west side of the wharf provided with a string-piece, they (plaintiffs) suffered the loss of a horse, and damage to their cart and certain merchandize. For such loss, it was sought to make the defendants liable.

Upon the trial the plaintiffs proved the leasing by the defendants, and that by the terms of the lease the defendants were bound to keep their side of the pier "in good, safe and proper repair, especially the string-pieces, and other superficial portions thereof, for safe usage, at their own cost and charge;" and also, that it was whilst this covenant was running, and the defendants, by virtue of their lease, were under this legal obligation to keep in repair, that the accident occurred from which they suffered.

On motion, the Court nonsuited the plaintiffs, upon the ground that they had failed to show that the defendants were in *possession* of the west side of the pier at the time the accident occurred. The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, where it was held, Judges BRADY and HILTON concurring, that the mere proof of a lease was no such evidence of possession, as between a stranger and the lessee, as would sustain the plaintiffs' case. The judgment below was therefore affirmed. From this view of the case Judge DALY dissented, holding that the possession that was incident to such a grant was shown to exist by proof of the acceptance of the lease; and that, even if this were not so, the fact of actual possession was wholly immaterial upon the question of the defendants' liability. In his opinion the common-law rule, that actual entry is necessary to vest an estate for years, did not apply to a case like this. The lessees entering by force of the lease, became tenants for a term of years. Besides, it was a well-settled principle of law that where an individual is injured in his person or property, by a bridge, a road, a wharf or other premises being out of repair, the person who is under a legal obligation to keep the premises in repair is answerable for the consequences, (2 Comst, 165.)

The Corporation were bound to keep the wharf in repair in consideration of the franchise which they, as owners, enjoyed in connection with it; but they had transferred the franchise and the obligation to keep in repair, to the defendants,—and the defendants thus became liable for any injury arising from the wharf being out of repair. And the defendants having entered into this covenant, were bound to perform it whether they availed themselves of the franchise or entered into the enjoyment of it or not. The defendants were bound to keep this covenant though never had gone near the wharf, nor collected a dollar of wharfage for the use of it. Judge DALY thought the nonsuit should be set aside and a new trial ordered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stewart et al. vs. Lalson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Boyd et al. vs. Nesmith.—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church.—Order for sale granted.

Jelliff vs. Ogden et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Haggerty vs. Royres.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, with liberty to renew on additional affidavits.

Hart vs. Rauch et al.—The motion is granted for a stay until such costs be paid, together with $10 costs to the defendants.

Biegm vs. Hockery.—The motion denied, with $7 costs.

Dustan vs. McAndrew, et al.—Judgment to be entered for plaintiff, or if entered, to stand as security; defendant to have ten days to serve his case, on paying $7 costs of this motion; all further proceedings to be stayed until the service of such case and decision of the General Term, with liberty to the plaintiff to move to discharge stay of proceedings.

Currie vs. Loubs et al.—The motion denied, without costs.

Morris vs. Walsh et al.—Motion denied, unless defendant surrender possession of houses in his possession to plaintiff, as Receiver in this suit, and file security in bond with two sureties, who shall justify in double the amount of the judgment against him.

Berry vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—Form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Trimble et al. vs. Walsh et al.—Conveyances and assessments of leases set aside as void, and Receiver appointed of the property of the judgment debtor.

The President, &c. of the Manhattan Co. vs. Slate, Jr., et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants, Claussi Slate and Lyles, and without costs to any other of the other parties.

Todd vs. St. John.—Judgment for plaintiff on terms.

Prentiss vs. McKernan—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Miller vs. Vettel.—Judgment sustaining the defendant from violating the argument. John Anthon to name Receiver, if a reference is had. The form of judgment to be settled.

GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Hochirsn vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment for plaintiff in the verdict.

Tracy vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Taylor vs. The Atlantic Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed.

Benson vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Philbin et al. vs. Patrick.—Judgment affirmed.

Phelps' Executors vs. The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1862.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛	570	Hudson River R.	47¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	96⅜	650	N. Y. Central R.	93⅞
2,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	200	do. b30	94
20,000	Ill. War Loan	101⅛	100	do. s30	93⅞
2,000	Ill. Sterling Bds.	99	950	do.	94
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅜	100	Erie Railway	37⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	51⅜	100	do. b10	37⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s. Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	64⅛	50	Erie R. Preferred	64⅛
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	97	450	do.	64⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76, ex int.	101¾	1500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip	100
25,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	90⅛	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	42¾
500	E. R. 5th Mort. Bs.	86	100	do. b30	42¾
4,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. B., Old.	103⅛	1000	Harlem Railroad	17⅛
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	107	200	Reading Railroad	58
1,000	do.	107⅛	300	do.	57¾
8,000	Mich. So. 2d Mort.	85⅛	25	Mich. Cen. R.	64
6,000	do.	85	300	do.	64⅛
3,000	M. So. S. Fund B.	101	100	do. s30	64⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96⅛	400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27⅛
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	65	100	do. b30	27¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. b10	24⅛	100	do. b60	27⅞
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69	50	do.	27⅛
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅛
12,500	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	68⅛	50	do. b30	62½
10,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 3d M.	81	250	do.	62⅜
20	North River Bank	85	12	Panama Railroad	136⅜
25	Bank State of N. Y.	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
40	do.	92	50	do.	62¼
5	do.	92¼	100	do.	62⅜
39	Chatham Bank	84	300	Clev. & Pit. R. b30	22
23	Bank of N. America	102½	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	128⅛
23	Bank of Commerce	100½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅛
15	Shoe & Leather	103	100	do. b30	71⅛
29,600	American Gold	106⅞	1,650	Clev. & Tol. R.	48
55,000	do.	106½	100	C. & R. I. R. b30	67⅜
20	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	97	300	do.	67⅛
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	9	300	do. b30	67⅜
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	115¾	50	Tol. & W. R.	21
			50	do.	20⅛
			100	Mil. & P. Du C.	35¼
			50	do.	35⅛
			100	Little Miami R.	105¾

SATURDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, has been generally steady in prices, with a moderate movement in sales. Only one session of the Board was held, as usual on Saturday through the warm weather, at which the prices were much the same as yesterday. Soon after the adjournment the Street was excited by rumors from the Army of success before Richmond, but not sufficiently verified to induce speculation for the rise, and the course of prices at the close of dealings was not materially different from Friday's quotations. The figures were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	93¾@⅞	Illinois Central	62¼
Erie	37@37⅛	Pacific	115⅛
Erie Preferred	64⅛	Tennessees	58⅜
Rock Island	67⅜	Missouris	51⅛
Galena	71¼	U. S. 6's, 1881	106⅛
Mich. Southern	27¼	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cents	105⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	62⅜	U. S. Custom Notes	103
Mich. Central	64¼	Gold	106⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	127	Chatham	84
Merchants'	99	Bank of N. America	102½
Union	102½	Hanover	85
America	110¼	Metropolitan	106½
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	108	East River	95
North River	85	Nassau	97
Greenwich	132	Shoe & Leather	103
National	97	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	93	Continental	93¾
L. Manufacturers'	130	Marine	107
Seventh Ward	128	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	92½	Atlantic	65
Commerce	100½	New-York County	100
Mech. Banking As.	91	Imp. & Traders'	102
Mercantile	113	Park	112
American Exchange	97½	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	T. H. & A. seconds	86½
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	97	Ch. & N. W. firsts	65
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	47½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie firsts, '68	107	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	76
Erie seconds, '64	104	Lack. & W. bonds	102½
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Del., Lack & W. firsts	105½
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	104
Erie fifths, '88	85½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '69	109½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. int. bs.	73
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	99
Hudson con. '67	86	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext d.	103¼
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	107½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	98
Mich. So 7 ₱ c. seconds	85	N. J. Cent. seconds	103½
N. Ind Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi 1sts	96½
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	100¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	81

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad continue to show a large gain or last year, For the second week the receipts were:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	24,093 58
Mails, express, &c.	645 82
Total	$30,268 11
Corresponding week, 1861	22,546 02
Increase in 1862	$7,722 09

The increase is in a ratio sufficient to pay the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds and leave a large surplus.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,392,148 73, including for customs, $231,000; payments, $996,079 83; balance, $14,905,354 89.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 84 bbls. Ashes, 15,418 bbls. Flour, 2,912 bbls. and 635 bags Corn Meal, 40,179 bush. Wheat, 65,271 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Malt, 11,860 bushels Oats, 418 pkgs. Provisions, 1,519 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 229 bbls., including 174 bbls. Pots, and 55 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate business has been transacted during the past week, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable styles. The Boston *Shipping List* reports that there continues to be a pretty good feeling in the market, and the business for the season has been good, although we do not look for any marked activity in the market until about the middle of July, at which time the Fall trade usually commences. A few Western buyers have been here for Spring and Summer goods to sort up with. Some orders have also been received for the Fall trade, and New-York buyers have also purchased the past week to a fair extent. With the New-England trade the business is over for the season, and scarcely anything has been done. All kinds of desirable work is held firm, and the stock of seasonable goods continues to be sold up close. Manufacturers are now very busy on Summer and Fall work, and are turning out more goods, it is feared, than the wants of the market are likely to warrant. One inducement to manufacture largely at the present time is the tax of 3 ₱ cent. on manufactures, now almost daily expected to become a law. This evidently is an inducement to turn out all the goods possible before the final passage of the bill. The scarcity of workmen is at present a check on the production, but if manufacturers keep on for any length of time at the present rate of manufacture the market will evidently be pretty well supplied with Fall Goods. For California there is now but a moderate demand. No shipments from this port the past week, but from New-York the shipments have been quite large for that market, amounting to 1,587 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	38	1,615
Since January 1	24,380	57,329
Total	24,342	58,944

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, since our last, and 13,000 bags have been disposed of, understood to have been at full prices, though particulars have been withheld.

COTTON—Has been in request at 31½c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales 850 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more sought after, mainly at $3 87½@$4 ₱ cwt. Other kinds have been in limited request at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and prices of shipping brands have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 10@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 25
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 10	@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 69	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 90 @$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, and is advancing; sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at about previous prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 71,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 03; White Western at $1 22@$1 37 for ordinary to very choice; Amber Western at $1 17; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 14@$1 16; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 97c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1 02 and White Kentucky at $1 40, ₱ bushel. Corn is declining; sales 91,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@54c. for Yellow Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 65c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c. @44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and firm, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the past week; prices have favored sellers. The week's receipts have been 41,306 Hides. Sales 38,600 Hides, including 12,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 900 dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 8,700 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 21c.@21c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,350 dry Cordova, 20½ lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,650 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,900 dry Mexican, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, usual selection; 850 dry Tampico, 21 lbs, 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Minititlan, 20 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 dry Western, 20 lbs., 16c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 638 wet salted Demerara, 45 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City slaughter, 70 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash; 1,200 City slaughter, 80 lbs., 7c. cash, for export; 1,000 Western slaughter, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 dry Rio Grande Kip, 12 lbs., on private terms; 30 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 315,500 (same time last year 466,200—year before, 270,650,) and 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market has shown a fair degree of activity throughout the week, and a steady demand has prevailed from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The receipts have been moderate and the stock is gradually decreasing. Prices for all descriptions have been sustained, and sales to a very fair extent have been effected. The market closes strong. Several of the large dealers in the Swamp make but a meagre show of stock, and parties who are able to exhibit full floors are those who have held their supplies over several seasons. There has been considerable speculative inquiry during the week from outsiders, and several large parcels have changed hands at very full prices. For Oak Tanned the market is unchanged. The supply is only moderate, and the demand fully equal to the receipts." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 25c.@27c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22½c., Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@22c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c., on six months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in at $10 80@$11, chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,560 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is rather heavy to-day. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef is unsettled; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full rates. Sales 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8⅞c.; also, 147 boxes Havana at 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is sparingly sought after at previous quotations.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Sales 6,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Goat are in moderate request. Sales 60 bales Tampico, 250 lbs., at 45c., 6 months, and 46 do. Vera Cruz, 185 lbs., on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., at 25½c.@26c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. Domestic, Super and Extra Pulled, at 44c.@50c., (Fleece, being out of market, is inactive;) 1,500 bales Cape, at 27c.@28c.; 10,000 lbs. Black Lisbon, unwashed, at 27c.; 350 bales Mestiza, at 22c.@25½c.; 20,000 lbs. Donskoi, at 24c.@25c.; 10,000 lbs. Syrian, unwashed, at 17c.; and 80 bales Entre Rios, on private terms, ₱ lb. Sales in Boston comprised 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, including several lots of old Wool received during the week, 757 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at full prices.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, to-day, yet rates are very firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.; Guano, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d., ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 7s. ₱ tierce; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Guano, 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been an Oldb. brig, 300 tons, to Cork and a market, 13,000 Wheat at 12½d. ₱ 60 lbs. in bulk; a Br. bark, 331 tons, same voyage, 20,000 Wheat, 12d.; a Nor. brig, 251 tons, same voyage, 12,000 wheat, 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; an Oldb. brig, 175 tons, same voyage, 10,000 wheat, 8s. 6d.; a Br. bark, same voyage, 18,000 wheat, 8s. 6d.; a bark, 424 tons, to Milford Haven, 12,000 wheat, 11½d., and 3,000 flour, 3s. 6d.; one, 570 tons, to Bristol, E., wheat 11d., and flour 3s. 3d.; a Br. bark to a direct port in England, 20,000 wheat, 11d.; a Hamb. bark, 554 tons, same voyage, 19,000 wheat, 11½d.; a Hamb. ship, 1,173 tons, to London, £1,800; a ship, 678 tons, to Liverpool, 30s.; one, 950 tons, a brig, 332 tons, and one, 288 tons, to Cadiz, light pipe staves $40, and heavy pipe staves $46; a brig, 281 tons, to Alicante, heavy pipe staves $45, and back from Malaga to New-York, on private terms; a bark, 368 tons, from Cuba to Europe, mahogany, £3 5s.; a British schooner, 122 tons, hence to the Gulf of Mexico, $700 ₱ month; ship *Shirley*, 910 tons, to San Francisco, about $21,000; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,350; a British brig, 180 tons, same voyage, $1,000; a British brig, 138 tons, for Havana, with privilege of another port, and back to a port north of Hatteras, $1,500; a schooner, 150 tons, to Matamoras and back, $2,000; a British brig to St. Thomas, 60c.; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls., to a Gulf port and back, $2,250; a brig, 303 tons, to south side Cuba and back, sugar, 42c.; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to north side and back, $1,800; a bark, 391 tons, to Zaza and back, sugar, 39c.; a ship, 782 tons, from Boston to Cape Town, C. G. H. and Calcutta, a bark, 340 tons, hence to Vera Cruz, a brig, 315 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, a bark, 370 tons, from Calais to Barbadoes, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 245 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 137 West 4th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as family seamstress, or lady's traveling companion, or would take a housekeeper's place, and do the entire work of a small family; she understands all of the first-class sewing-machines, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; also, hairdressing; could write or read for the lady; does not get sea-sick; would endeavor to please if possible. Call at or address No. 13 Wooster-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER in a hotel, few miles from New-York; none but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating what salary is wanted, G. R. DAYTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER desirous of procuring board in the country for a few weeks, will find agreeable accommodations in a plain, quiet family at Milton, Ulster County, a few minutes' walk from the river. Accessible daily by steamer *Mary Powell*, from foot of Jay-street. The place abounds in picturesque scenery and delightful drives, commanding a view of the Hudson for many miles. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM ALLEN, Hall of Records, or of PHEBE F. HALLECK, Milton.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FIRST CLASS boarders will be taken at the old Parsonage House, at Rossville, Staten Island. The house is very pleasantly situated, overlooking the river. At present there are no boarders or children. Address J. H. B., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ¾ mile from depôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of E. WETMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 25th-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time. City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 489 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, OF THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach a baccalaureate sermon before the Class of 1862 of Columbia College, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 22, service to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The President, Faculty, Trustees, members of the Alumni Association and students of the College are invited to attend. The Graduating Class are requested by their Committee to appear in gowns.

"THE PREDICTED DESTINY OF THE *United States in connection with the coming of Christ about 1864-69, and the ensuing Millinium, with an examination of the question whether Louis Napoleon is the future Man of Sin*," (2 Thess. ii.) A lecture upon this, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Mission Chapel, corner of Broadway and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for army purposes, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the New-York Forty-eighth, and others. Collection taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven, Rev. Mr. ENGARD, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes, SABBATH at 7½ P. M. Addresses from able and eminent speakers may be expected. Collection taken. The Pastor will conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject of morning's sermon—*The Beauties and Lessons of Summer*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. STAUNTON, of St. John's Chapel, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER will deliver another of his sermons on the Bible in the evening. Seats free.

REV. MR. JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER AT the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited to this recently improved and renovated church.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUal, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (St. John's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. By special request, the evening discourse will be upon the subject of *Marriage*. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The regular Quarterly Collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious exercises in the Mission Chapel EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE FUneral services of Jacob W. Anderson, a member of Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who died near Fair Oaks, Va., June 16, 1862, will take place in the above church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The members of Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.

ORDINATION.—MR. JOHN P. WATSON WILL be ordained to the Gospel Ministry by the Third Presbytery of New-York, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av. Sermon by Dr. A. D. SMITH; charge by Dr. BURCHARD; the Moderator. Rev. C. P. BUSH, to preside.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for Eternal Life, at the soon coming of their Life Giver, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A stranger in AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

"A GREAT WORK."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach upon *The Great Work of Nehemiah*, SABBATH MORNING, and in the EVENING upon *The Psalms of David*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.

THE HUTCHINSONS "UP TOWN."—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY give one of their Grand Musical Concerts at Prof Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next. Tickets, 25 cents. For the benefit of the Sunday School.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D.

"THE RELIGION OF JOY" WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES; at 7½ P. M. sermon to young men. Preaching TUESDAY, and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the hall southwest corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock

REV. DR. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL REPEAT TO-MORROW EVENING in the Baptist meeting-house on Grove-street, Jersey City, the sermon recently delivered in Providence, R. I. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN THE Reformed Dutch Church, 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs., under the pastoral care of Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will commence at 4½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, as usual.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—DUTCH REFORMED CHAPEL.—Rev. Dr. VAN NEST will preach in this Chapel, on West 56th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRDst., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A DISCOURSE ON THE PROPHECIES that relate to present and impending events, will be preached by the Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

OLD MEN.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DEliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, *Of Old Men*. Services morning and evening, at the usual hours, at the Second Universalist Church, cor 11th-st. and 2d av.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL (D. V.) BE continued in Astor-place every week-evening next week, by Rev. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, as during the last five weeks, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Subject at 8 P. M.—*Ancient Spiritualism, as founded by Moses and the Prophets*.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7¾ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO 155 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with a choice of rooms and good board, in a first-class, brown-stone house. Location unsurpassed. Dinner at 6; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board, with room furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, on moderate terms; five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET.—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED rooms, at No. 108 West 9th-st., with or without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily.—7 o'clock from Keyport.
GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. R. BORROWS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS!

Bareges, Grenadines, Challies, De Laines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c. Also,

A NEW AND SPECIAL LOT
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS
AT STORES NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 23,
At a great reduction from Manufacturers' Prices, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS!
Of CLOTH, SILK, BAREGE and SUMMER FABRICS.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of CHANTILLY and LAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, at much less than the cost of importation.
Also, at STORES NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTING, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
are new cases of
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $1 35, worth $3.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60, worth $4.
At $2 25, worth $5.

BAREGE DE LYON ROBES,
At $3 50, worth $7.

To close the season,
Great reduction in
FRENCH ORGANDIES and FRENCH PERCALES.

LACES and EMBROIDERIES
sacrificed to close this department.

GLOVES, BEST JOUVIN, 90c.

PIQUES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 18c.

SILKS reduced from $1 to 58c.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors,
former prices $1 37, $1 50, $1 75, $2,
Closing at at at at
$1 12 $1 25 $1 50 $1 75
500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols,
Former prices $2 $2 50 $3 $3 50
Closing at at at at
$1 50 $2 $2 50 $2 75
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS,
Old price—16c., 22c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS.
Usual price 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 00, $3 00,
Now selling at at at at at at at at
3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., $1 50, $2 00.
Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Usual price, 3s., 4s., 6s.,
Going at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.
Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDER-LINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES.
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."

Ladies' Light Zephyr-Cloth Sacques, at	$2 00 and up
Ladies' Melton-Cloth Sacques, at	3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at	4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at	6 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at	6 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at	8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at	8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at	9 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 7s., 8s., and 9s.
We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
The prices of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862. }

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 23, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

A. H. KEECH,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WIG, FANCY HAIR-WORK AND jewelry business, established nine years, in a city of 80,000 inhabitants; will be sold in two parts if required, or with all or part of the stock. A splendid opportunity to any one wishing to enter the business. No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, in the upper part of the City, north of the 7th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 144 Delancey-st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIENCED operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, }
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862. }

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862. }

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to

J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE FOR SALE—15½ hands high, flag tail, perfectly sound and gentle; speed about 3:16. He is of great endurance, a fine roadster, excellent as a saddle horse, perfectly broken to all harness. Will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner having no use for him. Inquire at MACKEY'S stables, 23d-st., below 6th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Cove-lane, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty five hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST. }
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862. }

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee,
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } Fifth Ward.
HENRY HOPKINSON, }
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
June 16, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862. }

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to

GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—3½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONABLE terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADWAY to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns, and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—To close an estate, No. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av. Price $2,500.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, June 23.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE.
Of all Spectacles the grandest,
Of all burlesques the most extravagant.
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST;
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.
The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to preobtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.
The performance concludes every evening at 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured three days in advance.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES
SANITARY COMMISSION.
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Symphony, No. 7, in A major..........Beethoven
Aria, from "Les Noces de Jeanette"..........Masse
MISS KELLOGG.
Effusions du Cœur—Morceau de Salon..... L. Schreiber
For Cornet à Piston.
MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
PART II.
Overture—"Tannhauser"..........R. Wagner
Aria—"Elena Valse"..........Abella
MADAME D'ANGRI.
Concerto, in F minor, for Piano-forte, with accompaniment of Orchestra..........Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Overture—"Euryanthe"..........Weber.
Conductor..........Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert at 8.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores.

CARLOTTA PATTI EVERY EVENING AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, in Sig. Muzio's AMOUR POLKA, and the POLACCA PURITANI.

ISABEL CUBAS WILL APPEAR ON
MONDAY EVENING,
AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC,
In a new and beautiful
HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DANCE.

THOMAS BAKER'S NEW AND ORIGINAL GRAND UNION WAR FANTASIE will be repeated EVERY EVENING at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

MADAME TOURNAIRE EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
in her BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIAN LESSONS. Ladies who expect to appear on horseback in the great Central Park should see Madame Tournaire.

FOR THE CHILDREN—FOR THE CHILDREN.
Will be produced on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.
the first of a series of elegantly illustrated nursery tales, for the delight of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
The first one selected for this purpose is
WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT,
to be played by a company of highly talented children, led by
THE MYERS SISTERS.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS
AND PALACE OF MUSIC,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted,)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
Operatic Prima Donna..........Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
Premiere Danseuse..........Senorita ISABEL CUBAS
Musical Composer and Director..........THOMAS BAKER
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME almost Every Day.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion 25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon..........15 cents only

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will open their
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on
TO-MORROW EVENING, June 23.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

CONCERT,
In aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at DODWORTH'S HALL, (Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,) MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, F. BERGNER and an AMATEUR VOCAL QUARTETTE have volunteered their services.
Tickets, $1. May be had at the Music Stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—ICE CREAM, Strawberries, Cake, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, between Christie and Forsyth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25. A generous supply will be given. The public is invited. Tickets can be had at R. E. & W. S. PETERSON'S, No. 144 Bowery; SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., or at the door.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¾ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st..........at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st..........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.—Purse $200; mile and repeat, to wagons. H. Woodruff enters *Gen. McClellan*; Hopkins enters *Gen. Butler*; D. Tallman enters *Panic*; J. J. Bevins enters *West Philadelphia*. Good day, good track.

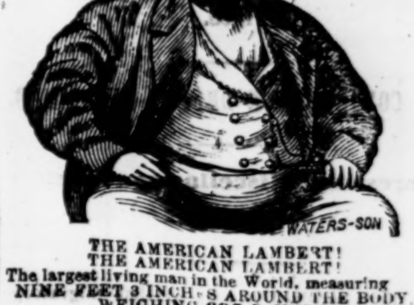
WEDNESDAY, June 25.—Handicap stake, $375; mile heats, best three in five. D. Tallman's b. m. *Minnie*, to wagon and driver, 250 pounds; M. L. Mott's br. g. *Reliance*, to wagon and driver, 245 pounds.

JOSEPH CROUCHERON, Manager.

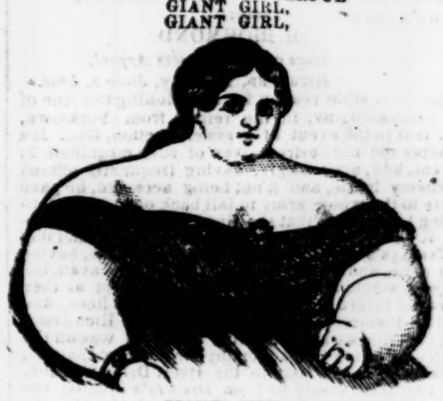
AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!



THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
The most extraordinary case of obesity known.
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,



GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1¼ INCHES ROUND;
The two, together, making the
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.
They will be on exhibition at all hours every Day and Evening, with that minim of humanity,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known,
18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING ONLY 24½ POUNDS!
Such a contrast of humanity has never been known.
Two such mammoth beings,
PERFECT LAMBERTS IN SIZE,
And such a mere pigmy of the race. It is worth ten times the price of admission to see such extremes of the human species. But in addition may also be seen,
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN.
LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
BEAUTIFUL WAX STATUARY, &c., &c.
A new French Drama, entitled
MONGUERAND; OR, THE BOHEMIAN OF PARIS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE
DECIDED SUCCESS
of the charming and accomplished artist,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who, continuing to be received with the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM,
by crowded and fashionable audiences, will repeat, by a general request, her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
a few nights more.
EVERY EVENING
will be performed the thrilling drama, (translated from the German, by A. Waldemar, Esq., and copyrighted by him, according to act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled
FANCHON;
OR,
THE CRICKET
FANCHON, (her original character,)
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Supported by a full and talented company.

WILL CLOSE.
The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE.
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, East Boston, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
NEW-YORK, 23d June, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 30 Pine-st.

ARCH'D OGILVIE.
HENRY W. LOW.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

ADVICES BY WAY OF GRANADA, MISS.

A Rebel Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

THE CONFEDERATE DEFEAT EXPLAINED.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received a copy of that migratory sheet, the Memphis *Appeal*, which is temporarily published at Granada, Miss. It has no startling news, but we make a few extracts:

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Richmond, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The ostensible reason for abandoning the line of the Chickahominy, in the retreat from Yorktown, was, that in the event of a general action, Gen. Joe Johnston did not desire a river of such magnitude in his rear, and, accordingly, having frequently offered the enemy battle, and it not being accepted, he gave orders to the whole army to fall back once more, intimating to the men that the line he should assume before Richmond would be a permanent one, and that McClellan's picks and spades and gunboats, having little to do, and being comparatively of little avail, the Yankees would be forced to fight, and fight as they never did before ere breaking through his lines, and forcing themselves into the vicinity of Richmond. The new line assumed by Gen. Johnston was on the south side of the Chickahominy for the most part, on the left and on the right to the river, Drewry's Bluff. The line then would be from Drewry's Bluff on the river, (our right,) following the line of the Chickahominy, and bending gradually from the east to the south and southwest, the creek becoming less wide to the west, and in many places but a mere swamp, liable to overflow, however, and in such case impracticable in crossing with its few bridges.

From Richmond there are several roads crossing the swamp and creek, running due north, northwest and northeast, viz., commencing on the right, a river road, (dirt;) next and parallel, the Williamsburgh turnpike; again the Nine-mile or New-Bridge road, the Mechanicsville turnpike and others further westward. All of these are parallel, having communication at right angles, about four miles from the city, and all crossing the swamp and creek by bridges. But for one whole mile from the creek southward, the land is a complete bottom, with heavy timber, being skirted toward the city by bluffy land and knolls, on several roads, except on the river and Williamsburgh roads. The enemy's position on the north bank also is high and bluffy. Our line being about seven miles from the city, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops across the Chickahominy, (distant about six or eight miles from our lines on the right, but one, however, on the left,) and skirmishing, as a natural consequence, is of daily occurrence. McClellan having crossed some forty regiments into the bottom on Friday evening, May 30, and advanced his vanguard to within two miles of our position on the Williamsburgh road, a general action was contemplated by all. During the night, however, a terrific thunder and rain-storm visited both armies, and it was thought the condition of the roads would preclude all possibility of movements for several days. Gen. Johnston did not think so, however, the pickets having reported that the enemy had erected earthworks on Barker's farm, and mounted them, and that the Chickahominy and swamp in their rear were much swollen by rains and impracticable to them.

Longstreet's and Hill's Divisions were on the move early Sunday morning, and proceeded down the Williamsburgh road, with bands and banners, but the roads were so inconceivably heavy, and ponds of water so frequent and deep, that their progress was slow and irksome. Gen. (Bethel) Hill's Division being nearest to the point of attack, deployed in the open ground about two miles from Barker's farm, on the right and left of the road, dense woods being to the front, in which the enemy were reported "thick as hops," with a line of skirmishers thrown out to feel the way, (Second Mississippi Battalion, Twenty-eighth Georgia, etc.) They cautiously and slowly progressed through the woods and on the road; a strong force (Hatton's Tennessee Brigade) being sent up the York River Railroad, running parallel about one and a half miles, to keep the enemy from flanking in that direction. The Mississippians and Georgians had scarcely entered the timber, when the enemy's strong outposts and pickets opened a terrible fire upon them, and slowly fell back to a heavy line of support about one-quarter of a mile to the rear. Advancing upon these, the skirmishing regiments had reached a high and strong fence, when instantly the enemy arose from a crouching posture, and delivered repeated volleys, presenting a perfect sheet of flame across our whole front. The skirmishers fought splendidly against such odds, but would have been forced back, but "in the nick of time" Anderson's splendidly-drilled Fourth North Carolina Regiment advanced along the road at "double-quick," unobserved, broke our skirmishing line very unceremoniously, and, flanking the enemy, poured volley upon volley with such rapidity and precision that the foe retired in haste, relieved the skirmishers, and the fight soon became general, for half a mile on each side of the road, but not extending to the railroad on the left, or more than 500 yards to the right.

Finding us to be advancing in force, the enemy opened their artillery and shelled the road and woods with great accuracy and damage, and owing to the impassible state of the roads we had not a single piece to reply thereto. Yet onwards marched Rhode's and Reins' brigades, of Hill's division, through the woods, meeting and routing the enemy wherever making a stand. Gradually driving the enemy before him, Gen. Hill found himself opposed to vastly superior forces, and when his troops had victoriously passed through the woods to the open ground of Barker's farm—stretching to the right, left and front of the road, and fully commanding every avenue of advance—he found the farmhouse and outhouses to the right and a long wood-pile parallel with the road, while a very large and heavily mounted fortification stood in front, with extra pieces (howitzers) in full blast. From the breastwork, fortification, house, wood-pile and adjacent woods, the enemy kept up a murderous fire, and the head of a regiment could not appear before fearfully assailed by these combined defences. Nor was this all. Gen. Casey and other Federal Generals, finding that equal forces could not withstand ours, successively brought up brigade after brigade, and gun after gun—their roads being passable—and Hill's Division was fighting against fearful odds, when some of Longstreet's Division opportunely arrived and changed the aspect of things materially, for although always advancing, our troops now took things at a run, and cheer after cheer rent the air as regiment after regiment got into action and closed with the enemy.

Thus from 12 o'clock until past 2, Hill had borne the brunt of the fight alone, but at that hour some wearied troops being withdrawn and fresher ones put in front instead, the fighting and firing became fast and furious. Yet no artillery was present on our side up to this time. Some of the Lynchburgh (Latham's) Battery now arrived on the scene, together with one or two pieces of Carter's Battery; and although horses were goaded almost to death, it was found almost impossible to move them. Unhitching their teams, for breathing time, the men jumped up to the middle in mud, and with shoulders to the wheel, after superhuman endeavors, pushed their guns along, little by little, until they entered upon the open ground, and finding the enemy in full play, opened upon them at short range, attracting all the fire upon themselves and suffering severely. Artillery never behaved more gallantly than ours, considering all things, for their guns were worked almost muzzle-deep in mud and water.

The fight now (about 3 P. M.) was terrific. Our forces being about equal, the men were perfectly wild, and shouted, and whooped, and halloed like very demons, firing and charging in wood and "open" to the right and left of the enemy's works, while scores were falling at every moment. The Fourth North Carolina charged a field-work, and although under a murderous fire, took it gallantly, the flag being carried by the Major—all the color-bearers being killed or wounded. Assailing the work with great ardor, the enemy remained too long in possession, and in their hurried exit met the wings of the Fourth and other regiments, and the havoc made among them was awful. Hundreds fell at the first fire as they issued from the work, and with uncommon speed dispersed through their yet standing camps in the rear. Yet in the distance the serried and unbroken columns of the enemy were seen advancing to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and retake the guns and camp which had fallen into our hands. Yet while this was going on in open ground, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops to the right and left in order to flank our wings, and the fighting to the right and left was constant and terrific, yet never being for a moment doubtful, as the repeated shouts of our men plainly told.

Opposed to vastly superior numbers, reinforced by much artillery, the captured earthwork became too hot to hold, and the Fourth North Carolina and other regiments in support fell back in good order, waiting new dispositions and additional force. These were at hand, and the fight opened in front with terrific violence. Latham's and Carter's few pieces opened upon them, and belched forth grape and canister, scattering death in every direction, plowing up the ground and cutting down the timber like so many twigs; so with banners flying and loud shouts along the line, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, South and North Carolina regiments advanced to the charge, and drove the invaders like sheep before them, not stopping to breathe until three miles beyond the enemy's camps. In full possession of Barker's farm, and all the enemy's works, camps, stores, guns, &c., &c., it was thought the fight was over, (now about 6 P. M.;) but attempting to flank us on the left and regain all they had lost, the enemy made a final and desperate effort to force the position held by Gen. Hatton and the Tennessee Brigade.

Advancing through the woods (and on a road running parallel with, and equi-distant to, the York River railroad and the Williamsburgh road,) they opened with artillery in much force, their retreat and rear being protected by several earthworks, as at Barker's farm. Several pieces of our artillery being in support, vigorously replied to the enemy, and the loud, wild shouts of Hatton's brigade told plainly that the fight had opened. Indeed, these troops had been howling and shouting in the woods all day while the fight was going on to their right, but now that the order to advance was given, (by Gen. Whiting) the noise and shouting was unearthly. But soon the enemy were found, and quickly volley after volley resounded through the timber, and shout after shout. Though near dark, still Hatton advanced, long sheets of flame being visible from the rifles of his trusty and gallant men, which, for an instant, seemed to light up the scene. Regiments upon regiments of the enemy were thrown against this brigade and their supports, but brave Hatton led on the advance and drove everything before them.

Falling back, discomfited, and with very heavy loss, the enemy retired to their field works and fortifications, but even these did not deter the Tennesseeans, for shouting and firing they waded up to the middle in water, assailed the fortifications under a fearful fire of rifles and artillery, but took the work at the bayonet's point, captured the guns and butchered the enemy without mercy, driving them toward the Chickahominy, as had been done by others an hour before on the right.

Penetrating the woods and finding no enemy near, Hatton's men held the ground for several hours, and carried off innumerable spoils, guns, arms, stores, clothing, etc., as was the case at Barker's Farm—the enemy being abundantly supplied, as usual, with everything money could buy. Gen. Hatton was killed and Gen. Pettigrew also, in charging on the left. Gen. Joe Johnston is slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell, but is doing well; but the list of officers is very long, and for the most part wounded. Our loss on Saturday was probably 1,500 killed and wounded, that of the enemy I know was 3,000 or more, for I was in the fight on foot, from beginning to end, and afterwards over all the ground at different times.

On Sunday morning early the enemy made a bold endeavor to retake the lost ground, and assailed Pryor's Brigade down the Williamsburgh road, and Mahone's on the York River Railroad. *The fighting was severe for more than an hour, but our men were withdrawn as we did not desire to conquer any more ground in that direction, so fell back about a mile.* We are sorry to say that Col. Lomax, Third Alabama, a very promising and much beloved officer, lost his life on the left, (Mahone's,) but his men deeply avenged his fall; and many a score of Yankees had to pay tribute to their vengeance.

In brief, we captured 25 pieces, 1,500 stand of arms, some stands of colors, the camps, the equipments, etc., of three brigades, 600 prisoners, killed Gen. Casey and two others, besides strewing the ground for miles with killed and wounded.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen*, of the evening of the 15th, has been received. The editor, in a long article, condemns the opinion that Vicksburgh must of necessity be surrendered; and says this idea, which hints at a preference to submission rather than fight, cannot be too strongly repudiated by all good citizens, whether soldiers or private citizens. It then says:

"We hope the determination of our military officers to fight to the last will be sufficiently and unflinchingly carried out. We are sick of surrendering our noblest cities in the Confederacy without a fight. Vicksburgh will never surrender as long as it is Vicksburgh. She stands as firm as a rock, and bids defiance to the further encroachment of the invaders. Having already driven away the fleet from below, she now waits the opportunity of destroying the one coming from above. We hear of no movements from the enemy to-day, either above or below the city. Everything has been quiet this morning. Our preparations to meet the enemy are now assuming such a character that we feel perfectly easy of our ability to defeat the Yankee fleet that is approaching this city from above. There is no doubt but the enemy's fleet, while below this city, was kept constantly informed of everything that transpired here, and that they obtained the Vicksburgh papers by some underground means of communication.

"It is also clear that they knew of the fall of Memphis almost as soon as it was known in this city. These things admonish us that we have treacherous persons in our midst, and the most rigid vigilance should be kept by our authorities."

PRICES AT GRANADA.

The following advertisements give satisfactory evidence of Gen. Villipigue's present whereabouts:

Provost Marshal's Office,
Granada, Miss., June 14, 1862.

In conformity to instructions from Department Headquarters, the following scale of prices of provisions has been established for Granada and its vicinity:

Flour, superfine, $10 per barrel, $5 per 100; Corn Meal, $1 25 per bushel; Bacon, hams and sides, 26c. per ℔.; Shoulders, 23c. per ℔.; Sides, clear, 28c. per ℔.; Lard, 25c. per ℔.; Fresh Beef, hind quarter, 17c. per ℔.; fore quarter, 12½c. per ℔.; Fresh Mutton, hind quarter, 15c. per ℔.; shoulder, 12½c. per ℔.; Spring Chickens, 30c. each; Grown Chickens, 50c. each; Butter, 30c. per pound; Eggs, 25c. per dozen; Irish Potatoes, $2 per bushel; Sweet Milk, 50c. per gallon; Buttermilk, 30c. per gallon; Brown Sugar—Common, 8c. per pound; Fair, 10c. per pound; Choice, 12½c. per pound; Clarified, 4c. per pound; Salt, 10c. per pound; Tallow, 30c. per pound; Wheat, $1 50 per bushel; Corn, $3 per bushel.

Any person attempting to sell any of the foregoing articles in Granada or its vicinity, for higher prices than those specified in the foregoing scale, will be punished by confiscation of the articles so attempted to be sold. By order of Brig.-Gen. Villipigue.

R. H. Forrester, Provost-Marshal.

Quartermaster's Department,
Granada, Miss., June 11, 1862.

All Assistant-Quartermasters in the service of the Confederate States, and Acting Quartermasters as well, at or within the vicinity of this Post, are hereby required to report in person for duty, without delay, at this Department. By order of Brig.-Gen. Villipigue, Commanding at Post.

A. A. Burleson,
Major and Acting Post-Quartermaster.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

The *Appeal* has a word for the people of the Northwest. It says:

"The South has always heretofore been the best customer of that section of the Union. It is here she has always found a sure market and good prices for all her surplus products, and she ought, upon every principle of interest, to have been, in this war, the ally of the South, and not of New-England.

But the war has changed this state of things for all time to come. Were the producing classes of the Northwest to make a tour through the South at this time, instead of plantations of cotton, they would see the almost entire tillable lands covered with ripened wheat, growing corn and grasses, and all other products which she has heretofore procured from the country above. The planters of the South are resolved, for the future, to cultivate less cotton, and to produce all the cereals, cattle, sheep, etc., necessary to their consumption; and the Northwestern people will hereafter have to look to their loving Yankee friends for a market. They will find, when too late, that in whipping the South they have whipped themselves."

HALLECK'S IMPENDING FATE.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. W. S. Statham, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, arrived in Granada on the 12th, on furlough. He speaks in confident terms of anticipated victory, and says our army is rapidly augmenting daily. Its present situation is agreeable and healthy, with an abundant supply of good water. He believes Halleck will be forced by circumstances to advance, and if he does so, a victory over him will be certain. Col. Statham has won distinction, and has been for some time and still is trusted with the command of a brigade. His many warm friends will be pleased with an opportunity of greeting him. His cordial civilian manners are still warm, and his friends will yield to the impulse to say, "Howdy, Scott?"

TOBACCO.

In noticing a report that something of a safeguard was granted by the Confederate Government to the foreign holders of tobacco in Richmond, the *Whig*, while supposing it one of those absurd rumors emanating from the secret enemies of our cause, committed for circulation to the news-mongers, and intended to impair public confidence, very properly adds: "We have little apprehension that the destruction of tobacco will become necessary, but if it does, *it must all share the same fate.* The point lately made by the Consular Representatives of France and England, that the Government of the United States is responsible for the destruction of Cotton in New-Orleans, would relieve the difficulty, if there were any. Burn the tobacco of all foreign as well as domestic holders, and let them charge it to the Yankees. They will pay it when they pay their national debt."

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The report which prevailed upon the streets this morning, that England and France had interfered in the contest in this country, and proposed an armistice for ninety days, to allow time for the consideration of certain propositions for settlement, was entirely without foundation. On tracing it up, we found that it was based upon a rumor which appeared in the Boston *Post* of May 6, and which was contradicted by every journal in the country thirty days ago.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A letter from Memphis, dated the 11th, says: "The Federal forces have been but little increased since you left, but they talk about, and evidently seem to be looking for, large accessions to their present strength, both of gunboats and cavalry and infantry. I am told they are landing large quantities of general army stores. They say 50,000 men are to be brought to this city and sent to the interior of Mississippi. All is quiet, so far as the Feds are concerned, but thieving, garroting, etc., are of nightly occurrence."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal.

We have had the opportunity of seeing a letter from the Eastern part of the State, giving details of matters and things going on in Newbern, Washington and vicinity since the arrival of "Gov. Stanly," who was to have spoken, and we suppose did speak, in Washington on Wednesday, upon which occasion invitations were tried to be put out to get the people to come in to hear him, the Yankee authorities granting passes to go and return. Stanly has with him as his private Secretary a man named Midyett, formerly a merchant in Washington, but who went to California, and returned thence with the "Governor." Midyett is said to be a Hyde County man.

By all accounts, Stanly is greatly disappointed in not finding the Union feeling that he had expected. He is dissatisfied, and wishes he had stayed where he was. One of the first things he met in Newbern is said to have been the skull of the first Gov. Spaight upon a pole, the Yankee soldiers having violated the graves and vaults, and taken all the iron burial cases they could find to send home dead Lincolnites in. They broke into and committed outrages in the vaults of the Donnell and Spaight families, near Newbern. When Mr. Stanly spoke to Burnside about it, he treated it lightly—said "that was nothing!"

Mr. Alfred Stanly has been released, and is more bitter against the Lincolnites than ever; and even Ed. Stanly is said not quite to like the programme, but makes any number of promises of redress and reformation, none of which will be carried out. He has not the power, even if he had the best will in the world.

The lawless outrages of the Yankee soldiers still continue, and even grow worse. But a few days since, a highly respectable gentleman, riding along the road, was ordered by a party of soldiers to dismount. He said he was on urgent business, whereupon the officer in command cut him over the head with his sword, inflicting a serious wound.

Robbery of houses and farms, hogs and cattle, and all manner of depredations, and these without redress, are the order of the day, and are bound to give the lie to Mr. Stanly's honied professions.

THE DEATH OF COL. ASHBY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 9.

From dispatches received in this city yesterday, we learn that Col. Ashby was killed in a skirmish on Friday last, somewhere in the vicinity of Harrisonburgh. We were loth to believe this painful report, but later dispatches seem to confirm it. On Wednesday Col. Ashby had a skirmish near Harrisonburgh, in which he captured several prisoners, among them Sir Percy Worden, an English baronet, but now a Colonel in the Federal service. We have received no authentic information regarding the skirmish in which the gallant Colonel lost his life, and do not care to circulate the rumor current upon the streets yesterday evening. Since the first invasion of Virginia, Col. Ashby has been actively engaged in the service, and probably no man has done more or better work. Thoroughly acquainted with the country, constantly on the alert, active and brave, he has hung about the lines of the enemy, harassing them until his very name has become a terror. His death will be a serious loss to the Confederacy, and his place difficult to fill.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, June 13.—Some cannonading was heard this afternoon, in the direction of Mechanicsville, and the expectation of another battle near the city has been revived to some extent to-day; but the aspect of affairs along the lines seems unchanged.

Richmond, June 14.—The *Examiner* of this morning says that by a recent arrival from Norfolk, it learns that a Federal regiment, which had received orders to march to reinforce McClellan, had mutined, and sixty were shot before order and obedience was restored.

The *Examiner's* informant reports that sixteen English war vessels, four of which were iron-clad, had arrived in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit of the fleet was unknown.

PERSONAL.

—Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, of the Georgia Supreme Court, has appropriated $1,000 of his present year's salary to defray the traveling expenses of indigent sick and discharged soldiers from distant points to their homes in Georgia.

—Gen. John C. Breckinridge passed through Jackson on last Wednesday, on his way to Vicksburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

REPORTS FROM GRANADA.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 17.

The mail from Granada, we learn, arrived yesterday, but we were not among the favored few. We got no letters and no papers by the carrier-boy. We give the latest reports by the clothes-line. Granada has already 5,000 troops concentrated in its narrow limits, and their first mutterings were in opposition to paying ten cents per copy for the dullest paper in the world—the *Appeal*. The price has, therefore, been put down to five cents—cheap enough at half price! Beauregard had captured Pope with 40,000 men. Vicksburgh had not been attacked, and would hold out forever. Such are some of the stories of "reliable" in the absence of the regular mail. We give them as we get them.

CAPTURE OF THE CLARA DOLSEN.

The huge freighter *Clara Dolsen* was discovered by the Federal fleet on Sunday, near Helena. The *Dolsen* concluded to give leg-bail, and ran at the top of her speed toward the mouth of White River, where she was overhauled by the tugboat *Dauntless*, who took her a prize. Capt. Dunning was taken on board the Federal fleet, and a guard put on the *Dolsen*, which came into port yesterday, with the flag of the Union flying over that of the Confederate, indicative that she was a Federal prize.

INFLUX OF MERCHANTS.

It is estimated that the *Glendale*, from Cincinnati, and the *Commercial*, from Louisville, brought down near two hundred shippers, and cargoes of salt, pork, bran, hay, bacon, potatoes, lemons and oranges, sufficient to supply "all the world and the rest of mankind" for many months. It may be mentioned also, as a significant fact, that an overwhelming number of the shippers are Israelites.

POST-OFFICE.

Col. Markland opened the Post-office yesterday, and we learn through the Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, that an abundance of stamps were on hand to accommodate the public. A number of letters were distributed to the citizens, and packages of letters and papers were sent to twenty-one different States.

Twelve hundred letters were mailed yesterday, from the Memphis Post-office. There were one hundred and thirty lock boxes engaged.

Col. Markland has temporarily appointed Mr. J. A. Todd, of Bridgeport, Ky., as Chief Clerk of the Post-office.

We learn that there were no less than thirty applications from citizens of Memphis for clerkships in the Post-office.

NEGROES.

The barber-shop of Bill James, a slave, near the corner of Howard's-row and Water-street, was found, last evening, to abound with negroes, both slave and free. Officer Morrison "bagged" several, and to-day they will have a hearing.

Runaways still abound. Already a goodly number have been arrested, and scarcely a day passes that the Police do not take up a score. Yesterday eight were recovered, and put where they will be returned to their masters.

TAKING THE OATH.

There were 150 Confederate officers and soldiers who took the oath and were paroled yesterday. About 150 citizens also took the oath.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

This town is to be rendered more famous than ever before. History shall hereafter tell of such a thing as the siege of Richmond. Fourteen months ago we little thought, while endeavoring to terrify the municipality into the construction of batteries on the roads to the Peninsula and the fords of the Chickahominy, to protect the place against a *coup de main* from Washington, that so long after the date when it was believed the Southern army would have crossed the Susquehanna, they would play a part in a gigantic military operation for the final possession of the city and the State. Yet, should any reliance be placed on appearances, affairs are quietly settling on a regular siege of this poor old town, if McClennan does not otherwise decide. He will probably prefer it to any other occupation. His troops like anything better than battles. Since the fighting in the swamps, regiments ordered to reinforce him here mutiny, and have to be fired into, rather than leave the delights of Norfolk for what they call "the slaughter pen of the Chicahominy." Of disease and natural death, the things they would have most to dread in a siege of Richmond, they have no such horror. McClellan himself is an engineer. The event of his life was his presence at the siege of Sebastopol. Richmond resembles that celebrated stronghold in more military points than most people suppose. He may have a strong inclination to prove that he understands his art better than his masters.

Although it is an axiom of the writers on the Art of Fortification that a city besieged is a city taken; it is only true in case the operations of the besieging army are uninterrupted. History affords many examples of towns and fortresses beleaguered by hosts provided with all the appliances of science, and attacked with skill and valor, that have kept them at bay till the operations of other armies forced them to abandon the undertaking with the loss of vast material.

The fate of campaigns, armies and countries have often turned on a siege that has so failed. Of this, the failures before Pavia, in the fourteenth century, in which France lost her king, half her nobility, and all her Italian conquests; before Metz, in 1552, in which France was saved from destruction, and thirty thousand of her enemies were destroyed; of Prague, in 1557, by which Frederick the Great was brought to the verge of ruin; of Burgos, in 1812, by which a beaten Power gained time to recruit and concentrate its forces, and regain ascendancy in all Spain, are memorable instances. But leisure for the continuation of the siege being given, and granting that no Sobieski comes to the relief of a Vienna, or Eugene to save Turin, the operation against those and of every fortified place must come to one end. Means of attack are more powerful than means of defence, and the fall of every fortification, where the ground can be pierced with spades is precisely calculated. Thus, a work constructed on the system of Vauban, falls on the twenty-eighth day; one on the plan of Cormontaigne upon the thirty-first. It is also true that when a place can be completely invested, the operation is not only sure but comparatively bloodless. One of the sieges considered most able and vigorous both for attack and defence, in modern days, was that of Antwerp, in 1832. The French employed 67,000 men, and 15,000 horses, 222 enormous guns, for two months; yet they lost only some 800 killed and wounded. The Dutch surrendered only when resistance was impossible, yet their whole loss was less than 600.

But the case has proven different where the town is too large to be invested, and when it can receive fresh troops, so that the besieged can erect interior lines as fast as the first are broken up, and keep up the war of sorties and intrenchments. In that case the work is not only much more uncertain in time, but very sanguinary, for it renders necessary a succession of furious combats. Such a siege was Sebastopol. Such, too, was the seige of Dantzic, in which nearly everything was done that was executed at Sebastopol, with this difference, that it was a siege of the same character conducted with consummate skill by the first Napoleon's marshals, while the Allies bungled at Sebastopol for half a year before they began to succeed.

Such, too, may be a siege of Richmond. There are yet here no colossal fortifications, but all that are necessary can still be made in time. Here, as at Sebastopol, the only channel by which the fleet can come to action is effectually closed. Here, too, is a place which cannot be circumvallated, and is always open to the supplies and armies of the country. There is no reason why the Northern army should not be here, not only sixty days, but for three times sixty days, or until it is either itself destroyed by repeated conflict, or the fortunes of the war elsewhere compel its withdrawal.

But these active operations are the only means by which the siege of Richmond can be raised. Calculations based upon the sickliness of the enemy's position near the Chickahominy, will, we fear, be found erroneous. He can withdraw large bodies of his troops to the neighboring salt water, where there is no typhus, and where they can recover from the effects of the Summer weather. The James, the York, and the Chickahominy, will give him all the transportation and supplies that he needs. But will not a long delay in the capture of the city save it? We fear not. The time is past when delay is hopeful for us. While the war was made for the restoration of the Union, delay in success was sound ground for anticipating a conclusion favorable to our wishes, But the North no longer fights for the Union, but for the spoils of the war. The expense is borne by the robbery and confiscation of the country so far as overrun. In this position we have no chance for safety but in driving them back, no hope for peace but invasion of the North itself.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Eds. Enquirer: Upon what slight things hang the destinies of nations! Some score of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the country sites in Middle Georgia. The consequence of that visit was a mulatto child—its father, Senator Seward, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Dr. R——, of Georgia, last Summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her money, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned Abolitionist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of Slavery! Well did Paulding say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The Bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a bastard mulatto—a noble object for a national war! Yet his dupes might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is, the possession of Middle Georgia is the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition; hence negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms; and that too stingy to purchase the freedom himself, it must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is secondary to Savannah in his plans—hence the railroad car-stealing, bridge-burning exploit—hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side and 150,000 on the other—hence the Federal Army moves towards Huntsville instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing to be sifted out? and if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy—by sending the negro girl *and the facts* to Greeley or Fernando Wood, some inveterate political enemy, to spread abroad North on the wings of the wind! This coming to them on the heels of a defeat must complete his overthrow.

GEN. JO. JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that a distinguished gentleman, sojourning in that city for a time, permitted it to make the following extract from a letter received by him from his daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city, on Saturday and Sunday:

"Gen. Johnston was wounded by a Minié ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse, and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, suffers very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted."

It is said that this is the eleventh time that Gen. Johnston has been wounded in battle.

THE MARYLAND SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have seen it stated in several of the Northern papers that after the surrender of the First Maryland (Yankee) Regiment at Front Royal, the fraternization between them and the members of the First Maryland (Confederate) Regiment was of the most affectionate character, and robbed the battle which resulted in their annihilation "of half its horrors." According to the account, they rushed into each other—not with bloody intent—but into each other's arms, and fell to hugging and hand-shaking all around. A fouler libel upon the patriotism of any set of men was never conceived or perpetrated. The facts were indisputably to the contrary, and we have them from a member of the Confederate regiment, a participant in the battle, and a witness of the grounding of the arms of the Yankees. The contempt evinced for them by their captors was most marked and emphatic; the Maryland renegades hanging their heads like whipped curs caught in a dirty business. If words were exchanged with them on the Confederate side they were words of hissing, scorn, contempt, and loathing, not of affection and regard. True, many of the members of the opposing regiments were known to each other, but if there were any recollections of "Auld Lang Syne" they were those that challenged a death-struggle at sight. Among the captive crew were the very men who had aided to drive their betters from their homes, the rowdies who had hunted them through the streets with "billy," pistol and "slung-shot," and who now cringed and begged for mercy and protection.

The rules of honorable war do not admit of vengeance visited upon an overpowered foe. But for this the First Maryland (Yankee) Regiment would have ceased to exist, even as prisoners.

As it was, even with the high, honorable instincts of their captors, the commanding General deemed it prudent to remove the Maryland Confederate Regiment from the post of guard over the prisoners, and placed them in the keeping of a Georgia regiment. This was not necessary, for the mean, dirty mass of Yankee filthiness protected itself from assault by reason of the stench that would emanate upon a kick being offered it.

BAYONET CHARGES.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

The journals of the North are boasting mightily over the gallant bayonet charge made by the troops in the battle of the 31st ult. and the 1st inst. One account says: "A bayonet charge was ordered, when the rebels broke and run, leaving twelve hundred of their dead and wounded on the field;" and McClellan reechoes the assertion in his official report, when he says, "several gallant bayonet charges during the day," &c. Now, we have been at some pains, by inquiries among the hospitals, to ascertain the truth or falsity of these assertions. Of the many wounded, not one in one hundred received their wounds by a bayonet thrust, but in several instances wounds of this nature were received by our men from their own ranks in a charge upon the batteries. In fact, bayonet wounds in this war, on the Confederate side at least, are remarkably rare, as all the surgeons at the hospitals will attest. We think we have the secret of this oft-repeated (on paper) "bayonet charges," and their non-performance on the field. It is to inspire the Yankee troops to the attempting of a charge whenever opportunity offers, supplying them at the same time with the truly logical reasoning that "whatever has been done by man can be done again."

If any charging was successively done in the late battles on the Chickahominy, it was certainly from the Confederate, and not the Yankee, side of the fields; for they alone lost their camp, batteries, and vantage-ground, in the terrible onslaught of "cold steel" which they profess to depend on so much.

Their charges exist only in the brain and mythical dispatches of the Yankee Generals.

HALLECK DISCOMFITED.

By an arrival from Gen. Beauregard's army, we learn that the evacuation of Corinth had utterly discomfited Gen. Halleck's plans. His fortifications raised for the reduction of the place covered an area of 27 miles, and were all rendered useless by the masterly retreat of Gen. Beauregard's army, which had gone five days before it was known to Halleck, who is said to have raved like a madman when he heard of it.—*Richmond Examiner, 16th.*

Gen. J. A. Early has been commissioned a Major-General in the Confederate service.—*Ib.*

North Carolina News.

From the Newbern Progress, 16th inst.

Six North Carolina regiments have been disbanded by the rebels at Richmond, and are now under guard, previous to which, however, they hung their Brigadier-General. Thus again is furnished more testimony corroborative of the truth of our statements, that there is a Union sentiment growing in this State, and a widespread dissatisfaction with the Southern Confederacy. The above is from sources that entitles it to credit.

The rebel fortifications below this city are being rapidly blown up by Prof. Maillefert. Last week Forts Lane and Ellis, with their bomb proof galleries and bastion forts were utterly destroyed, after removing the large guns. Two new forts, one above and one below the covered fort were sent to destruction. These fortifications being wholly useless, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended, have been destroyed. We presume that the stronger and more important works left by the rebels will be retained by the Federal forces.

A tri-weekly mail is to run between this city and Norfolk. The *Port Royal* is to be the mail-boat.

Naval stores are bringing a high price here, owing to the rapacity of speculators. We heard $4 50 offered for dip on Saturday. Now is the time for turpentine farmers to make their money.

Business Prospects in Louisiana.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated New-Orleans, June 1, 1862.

After a long coasting trip of sixteen days, I arrived here, Friday, 30th, and find matters far from satisfactory. The city is quiet, but gloomy and surly. We have no intercourse with the interior; there are no receipts of produce, no stocks of cotton or sugar here; of course, all idea of speculation must be abandoned. I think, in the course of ten days or two weeks sugar will begin to arrive, or so soon as the minds of the planters can be disabused of the idea that it is the intention of our Government to seize and confiscate all that can be reached. At present this idea is universally entertained. Cotton will not be allowed to come to market so long as the rebels control the interior, and I fear the destruction of this article has been large, and will continue; there is none held here, except some lots held on foreign account. I learn over 17,000 bales were destroyed here after our ships passed the forts; for two days the heat and smoke was stifling. My partner left in the general stampede. I have no way of learning his whereabouts—my office closed, books and papers all gone, clerks all gone. I shall, therefore, in a few days leave for the North, having made a very fruitless and unprofitable trip.

Gen. Butler is governing this City well; it is quiet, safe and orderly. The thugs and thieves that have for so many years made it dangerous to life and unsafe for property, are being daily arrested and sent to Fort Jackson; and the very bitterest rebels say the city has not been so well governed in twenty years. If it were only possible to satisfy the people that our Government did not indorse such insane acts as Hunter's recent proclamation—did not favor *universal* confiscation and emancipation—but, on the contrary, proposed a moderate course, the face of affairs would soon materially change. H.

A Useful Invention.

With the title of "Thurber's Patent Kaligraph," the public are presented with an instrument, the invention of which displays a high order of genius, and will undoubtedly be of great value to certain classes of correspondents. The machine is simply a writing convenience, adapted to the blind or partially blind; to those who have maimed hands; to the rheumatic or infirm; to all who cannot write with ease, and to travelers by rail or water.

Upon a spring-fastened tablet, the writer traces with a pen an imaginary letter, which, in one-fifth of the original size, is reproduced upon a sheet of paper connected with the tablet. The full and free use of the arm and wrist is granted the writer, and though to his sight the letters on the tablet may seem imperfect and ungraceful, when viewed upon the paper their formation appears wonderfully improved.

The pen is of the "fountain" patent; is made of gold and pointed with iridium. It is impossible for a writer to injure the pen by ordinary use, and blots are unknown. The machine is simple in its mechanism, durable and exceedingly practical.

The inventor has used one for four years, and is satisfied that without it he could do nothing in the writing line. He offers it to the curious and needy public for examination, and will be pleased to show and explain its merits to callers at his office, No. 366 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Summer Clothing,
At Evans', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Archer & Pancoast, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Haze, from Newbern, &c.—Col. Clark, Sergt. Wentworth, D. W. Horton, Capt. C. Vance, Twenty-seventh M. V.; Maj. A. D. Orvill, Chas. Small, S. J. Hill, Capt. S. J. Griffin, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Glahn, Mr. Barker, E. H. Green, J. L. Hall, Mr. Savage, M. Miller, Capt. Johnson, Mr. Brine.

In brig Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—Wm. Callendar, Mr. Jeffrys.

Passengers Sailed.

June 21—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—A. Eetling, Joseph Roberts, Louis Machet, Rev. J Dubicque, S. W. Pangburn, A. Kratchowill, C. Schutte, J. W. Lagershausen, A. H. Gresecke, T. Stanisles, Lewis Calisher, E. T. Manning, Utica; H. Glenn, Indiana; Thomas Wilson, Anna Maria Cudlipp, Miss O. Smith, Miss Illinois Williams, Miss Mardenborough, Mrs. Jane Fox, Mrs. Clark, Miss M. Clark, 2 Misses Daniels, Toronto; Miss Livingston, Miss Anable, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. Murphy, Joseph Cudlipp, New-York; D. H. Cochran, Albany; John H. Clark, Mrs. Myers, Misses Hattie and Mary Hull, Mrs. M. Hull, Rev. Geo. M. Stone, Charles Hull, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Albany; Miss Wells, Miss Senbridge, T. C. Wells, Joseph Wright, Wm. Burdon, Pedro Cortes, Gilbert Cameron and lady, Gerardo Ygual and daughter, R. Chaumchail and lady, C. W. West, Charles Mayo, Horatio Wilde, Mr. De Savaresse, Geo. McRae, Toronto; Otto Ernst, James Bell and lady, R. Vilanova, F. Quizada, J. Quizada, W. J. P. Ingraham and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Philadelphia; John Chambers, New-York; L. H. Smith, Fredena Morique, Mrs. Hanna, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Daniels and 3 children, Canada West; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Gage and son, W. J. Fisher, Rev. C. A. Anable, Philadelphia; Miss Mary Parr, Miss Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, Mr. Reath, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wm King. Spencer Stokes, Philadelphia; Joas Carlos Pathares, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Philadelphia; Dr. Post and daughter, Charles Daines, Charles Parsow, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Canada West; Rev. Mr. Ebbs, Toronto; N. Hamilton, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams, Carl Voltherr, Thomas S. Stokes, Brooklyn; John Coates, Manuel Fernandez, Mr. Jenifeil, Theodore Brown, Wm. Simmons, T. B. Connolly, J. D. Davis, G. W. Thorp, W. J. Garner, John Donovan, S. J. F. Bullen, Robt. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Biddle, child and servant, New-York; Thos. Williams and 3 children, Dr. Griscom and wife, Philadelphia; Mme. and Miss Smead, Chas. Jonant, Thos. Thompson, J. W. Black; with others in the steerage. $2,346,000 in specie.

June 21—*In steamship British Queen, for Nassau and Havana*—For Nassau—C. H. Jalford, Nassau; J. Socales, J. Thompson, England; Mr. Haggett and daughter, F. L. Creed, Nassau; Geo. Chapman, New-York; Capt. T. L. Waters, England; G. W. B. Anderson, Nassau. For Havana—Capt. N. Stout, Marquisa Villa Palma, Havana; F. Laford, Paris; Capt. Olivia, Havre; Geo. R. Ayres, Philadelphia; A. Hudson, Liverpool. $74,000 in specie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises... 1 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 58 | Gov. Island. 4 47 | Hell Gate.... 6 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Plantaganet, (Br.,) Beard, Kingston, Walden & Booth; Beverly, Pilcer, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships John Tucker, Hallett, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Merrimac, Wood, do., Merchant & Brock; Susan Fearing, Newcomb, do., Wm. Curry; Dennestay, (Prus.,) Krohn, Gloucester, Eng., H. & F. W. Meyer; Fairfield, Hull, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks M. Pojera, (Ital.,) Costa, Cadiz, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; G. W. Horton, Sleeper, Caermarthen, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wave Crest, Harmon, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; George Kilbourn, Booth, Curacoa, J. F. Hayes.

Brigs Lady Alicia, (Br.,) Cappen, London, Jackson & Neill; Young America, Power, Havana, I. B. Gager; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, St. Thomas, W. I., Thos. James; Resolu, (Fr.,) Avenel, Nassau, Darrell & Co.

Schooners Atalanta, (Br.,) Perry, St. Johns, N. F., Green & Curry; Rosina Hunt, Gloucester, John Boynton's Son; Eliza A. Steele, Chase, Boston, T. B. Chase & Co.; Active, (Br.,) Williams, Demerara, Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Laura, (Br.,) Barbarer, do., do; Celeste, (Br.,) Bye, Moncton, N. B., D. R. DeWolf; Tariff, Provost, Stamford.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Stella, Marshall, Stamford; Wm. Martin, Scott, do.

Arrived.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship New-York, Chisholm, St. John, N. B., 2 ds., in ballast to A. Smithers & Co.

Steamer Haze, Clift, Newbern, N. C., 17th, and Hatteras Inlet 19th, at 5½ A. M., crossed the Shoals at 8½ A. M., to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Q. M. Passed the steamer Geo. Peabody, bound in to Hatteras. At 12 M. saw a large steamer ashore off Loggerhead Inlet, the sea breaking over her. The Haze brings two bodies, marked Hiram Jane, Greenwich, Conn., and Wm. Hooper, Manchester, Mass.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Commander Woodhull, Matagorda Bay June 2.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Quincy, Peters, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to James Borland & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage. June 1., lat. 33 30, lon. 76 5, saw a U. S. steamer steering S. W., having a brig and two schooners in tow.

Bark M. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Colcord, Cardenas, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brigs Umpire, for Boston, and Chas. Miller, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Bark Colin, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Delby, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and bay-water to master.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, Matanzas June 8, with sugar to John A. McGaw.

Brig Saginaw, (Br.,) Clark, Nuevitas June 1, with sugar, &c., to Bain & Co. 10th inst., Alfred ——, a boy, fell from the topsail yard to the deck while reefing, and has since recovered from his injuries. 14th inst., lat. [illegible], lon. 76 60, saw a steamer with two smoke-stacks steering W. S. W., having in tow a brig and two schooners. 15th, lat. 30 19, lon. 75 40, at 11 P. M., took a gale from N. E., which lasted until midnight of 17th, during which shipped a sea which stove long-boat, started deck-load of timber and molasses, filling the galley and decks with water.

Brig Donna Maria, (Braz.,) Fowler, Havana, with coffee to Aymar & Co. June 14, lat. 32 49, lon. 77 30, passed a large American steamer with three vessels in tow, bound S. June 15, took a heavy blow from N. N. E., which lasted 24 hours.

Brig Josie Gilkey, (of Bucksport,) Gilkey, Sagua 10th inst., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had N. E. winds most of the passage.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, Rio Grande May 2, with hides, hair and wool to master. Crossed the equator May 26, and has had fine weather most of the passage; had a heavy gale on the 17th inst. southward, hauling to S. W.

Brig Kate, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Hogan, Malaga 54 ds., and 49 from Gibraltar, with wine, lead, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall May 30, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Mary Stewart, (prize, of Nassau, N. P.,) Georgetown Bar, S. C., June 10. Was captured 1st inst., off Georgetown, by the U. S. bark Gem of the Sea. She was first discovered, when 8 miles from the Bar, to lower a boat, in which the crew escaped to the shore. She was loaded with salt and medicines, and was brought here by Acting Master Bentley.

Schr. Globe, (of Warren, R. I.,) Ames, Mayaguez, P. R., June 4, with sugar to master. The brig Nuevitas, for New-Haven, and schr. Alice Mowe, for Baltimore, sld. previously.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Goodall, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. The M. S. arr. 20th. Had some heavy weather, and lost foretopsail. 9th inst., lat. 28 55, lon. 79 17, was boarded by U. S. steamer Quaker City, cruising.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of Calais,) Murch, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourn, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Orion, Connery, Newburgh, with lumber, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Harriet Newall, Sherman, Cumberland Harbor June 1, with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Montrose, Mott, Cardenas June 12, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Catharine Beals, Flowers, Belfast 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. M. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Fanny, Stokes, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., coal.

Schr. John Oliver, Saunders, Sandwich, in ballast.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Cole, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Mansanito, (Br.,) Cunningham, from Dublin.
Bark Frederico Arca, (Fr.)

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, for White House, Va.; Br. steamships City of Washington, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Plantagenet, for Kingston; British Queen, for Havana and Nassau.

Miscellaneous.

The propeller Osprey, sunk by collision in the East River, was last evening raised by a derrick and towed to Greenpoint.

Spoken, &c.

President Fillmore—ship, hence for London, June 13, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 25.

Premier—ship, from New-Orleans for Boston, no date, lat. 38, lon. 80.

Home—bark, from Sagua for Plymouth, Eng., June 11, lat. 30, lon. 79 15.

Triumph—Br. brig, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Cuba for Antwerp, [illegible]

C. & N. Rogers—schr., hence for Eleuthera, June 11, lat. 28 [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande May 3, brigs Martha Post, for New-York in 2 ds.; Lotus, (Br.,) Johnson, [illegible]; Lone Star, (Br.,) [illegible] New-York in 3 ds. [illegible] bar bound in.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 8, schrs. Ida, Bliss, for New-York, ldg.; Telegraph, from Norwich, arr. [illegible]

At [illegible] for New-York [illegible]

At Manzanillo, P. R., June 4, barks Reindeer, for New-Haven next week; Mayflower, Rowell, and Thos. Owen, for New-York.

At Cumberland Harbor June 1, schr. Lane, for New-York in 3 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And cure indigestion, dyspepsia, heat and acidities of the stomach, and all irregularity of the bowels, whether confined or relaxed; giddiness of the head, periodical pain of the head, or from a foul stomach. Their occasional use prevents sickness, and often saves life.
GET NEW STYLE.
Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AND NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In compliance with a universally expressed wish of the inhabitants of Brooklyn,
THE GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDIAN,
MR. HACKETT,
Will appear for
THREE NIGHTS
In this beautiful temple of dramatic art, viz.:
MONDAY, June 23,
TUESDAY, June 24,
WEDNESDAY, June 25.
He will appear on
MONDAY, June 23,
In his world-renowned rôle of
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's great historical play of
KING HENRY IV.
Comprising the battle of Shrewsbury and death of Hotspur, concluding with these remarkable lines:
"Rebellion in this land shall lose its sway,
Meeting the check of such another day,
And since this business, so far, fair is done,
Let us not cease till our own be won."
On TUESDAY, June 24, he will appear in two of his great personations as
SIR PERTINAX McSYCHOPHANT,
AND
MONSIEUR MALLET.
On WEDNESDAY, June 25, he will appear as
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's comedy of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mr. Hackett will be sustained by a powerful company, embracing the names of many of the
LEADING NEW-YORK FAVORITES.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST wanted. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages expected. At E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 1[illegible]9 Bowery, New-York. Also, there is a vacancy for a dental student.